

ALLIES PREPARING "NO" FOR KAISER

**WHY HUNS HOPE
TO GET TRUCE
AS TALK
GOES ON**

Desperate Situation Behind Enemy Lines Could Be Saved

**NEW ARMS AND
NEW MEN SOON**

Crippling Blows by Allies Could Be Averted During Armistice

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 7, 6:30 p.m. (By The Associated Press)—The soldiers of the Allied armies want peace, but no peace except a completely victorious one.

This was the opinion expressed by officers and men alike to the Associated Press correspondent today. If Germany is now willing to admit her utter defeat, then, say these men who have been fighting the good fight for the liberty of the world, so much the better, but they declare, the granting of an armistice at this time, unless the enemy is absolutely sincere, might prove extremely dangerous.

"Victory first; then peace," is the manner in which French soldiers who have returned to their shell-wrecked homes in northern France expressed themselves when the subject of an armistice was discussed.

The same idea runs through the minds of all the Allied armies where men have seen their comrades die, and where the feeling is that they have died in vain unless victory is absolute.

Would Build New Defense

The suspension of hostilities, even for a few days, would enable the Germans to continue their preparation of lines to which they might retire for the winter. At the moment the Hindenburg system has been smashed, and the German military leaders have every reason to believe that they may soon be fighting back over country in which at present they have no lines, no dugouts, no protection from the advancing Allied troops.

The Allied armies are in a strong and advantageous position—and the general feeling here is that the defeat of Germany may come sooner than expected elsewhere than at the front.

By retreating unhindered, the Germans could materially shorten their lines and save men thereby. Thus, they could thicker their ranks and probably be able to hold out until all the new 1918 class of about 500,000 young men could be incorporated in the units in the battle zone.

In addition, a vigorous "coming out" is in progress in Germany, which will undoubtedly yield reinforcements. Also, machine guns could be shipped into the field to replace some of the immobile number the Allies have captured.

Would Replace Munitions

A few days' suspension of hostilities would permit munitions of all sorts, including shells, of which there is now a great scarcity behind the German lines, to reach the front.

Right now, army officers declare, the Allies are in a position to continue smashing the enemy and an armistice might enable the enemy to escape for a time the defeat which now stalks him in the face.

As for Belgium, the German military leaders themselves apparently realized some time ago that they could not hope to hold on there, for German general headquarters was moved from Spa to well inside Germany's own borders. The Germans have not troops enough to hold it.

A glance at the German battle map is enlightening in this respect. Stretched along the front from the sea to Switzerland, as reported by this map, are little numbers designating the divisions placed at sections of the respective enemy units occupy in the wavy battle lines. Except at two places along the front, including Flanders, the numbers are comparatively thin and placed far apart. But in the St. Quentin and Cambrai districts the numbers are so thickly placed as to make it difficult to get them all in.

Opposite the French and Americans on the Champagne front, a similar situation exists. The Germans dare not take a single man away from these places and as a matter of fact they are putting in every man they can lay hands on.

Must Hold by Man-Power

In the St. Quentin-Cambrai sector, the Hindenburg line exists no more. It is no secret that the British will continue their powerful thrust along where the enemy's strong line of defense has been broken. The Germans know this, but what they do not know is when and how and with what forces the attack will be launched. And indications are plentiful that the British are in a position to launch it when they see fit.

An armistice would save the situation for Germany.

On the British front it is believed that the German armies no longer have the slightest knowledge of events, and in their boundless interest that the British armies are watching for the effect among the Germans when they find out what has been done.

In the meantime the Germans continue their destruction on a wide spread scale. The damage they have

EMPHATIC REFUSAL BEING DRAWN UP BY ALLIED CHIEFS

Wilson Receives Maximilian's Proposal and Sends It at Once to London, Paris and Rome

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—President Wilson is conferring with the premiers of the Entente nations over the form of answer to be made to Germany's latest peace proposals. The indications are that it will not be despatched for a day or two.

While there may be some question as to the form of the reply, there is no question whatever as to its nature. It may not use the short and forcible term, "unconditional surrender," which would reflect the sentiment which has come from the spokesman of the nation; but it is sure to convey to the German government very clearly the fact that nothing less than the terms already laid down can be accepted and that those terms cannot be made merely "the basis for negotiations" as to an armistice. Such a step would be looked upon as suicidal and not to be thought of.

Forwarded from Washington

By this time, Prince Maximilian's note and that of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in foreign offices in London, Paris and Rome, forwarded by President Wilson as requested by the Central Powers.

The exchanges now going on have a two-fold purpose:

Obviously the American government would not proceed to speak for the other belligerents on a matter of such importance without consulting among them, and it is necessary to avoid the mistake of making a hasty and peremptory rejection which could be used by the Central Powers before their own people, to bolster up the argument that they are waging a "defensive" war and that the objects of the co-belligerents "are to destroy" them.

Luckily official announcements of what the President has done, it is highly probable that he had taken one of these two courses:

Either he has asked Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando to advise him of their replies, or, more likely still, the President already has formulated a reply and asked the premiers for their acquiescence.

Senate Opposes Bargaining

The temper of debate in the Senate today and the general tone of public opinion in the United States as expressed in the newspaper commentaries is a very fair index of the government's views. The consensus of opinion in the Senate debate was that the offer should be rejected, the practically unanimous public opinion as reflected in newspapers all over the country was that no peace terms short of unconditional surrender could be discussed.

It is realized that it must be not only an answer to Germany and her allies, but a statement for the historical record of the world. It is realized on every hand that a rejection of peace offer must be a convincing one and one which will justify the prolonging of the war to the end sought. It is realized that it must be convincing to the people of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States, so that they may be warned against the insidious danger of throwing away the hard-won victory so near their grasp, and at the same time leaving no opportunity for the militaristic leaders of the Central Powers to lure their people on to more bloodshed and sacrifice.

May Address Congress

There is a suggestion that to carry out this purpose more fully, President Wilson, after despatching the reply, may decide to address Congress and state in detail the reasons which cause the Allies to reject the proposal. There is no official indication that the President plans such a course, but it is being discussed among many possibilities.

Col. E. M. House, the President's constant adviser and personal representative on many confidential errands, arrived at the White House tonight. His coming followed a busy day for the President, in which all other business was put aside, preparation was abandoned and, except for an hour or two given over to entertaining Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, at luncheon, Wilson spent the day in his study. It was said he was writing.

The official communication from Germany was delivered to the White House this morning by the charge of the Swiss legation and the note from Austria was taken to the state department and handed to Secretary Lansing from Mr. Ekengren, the minister from Sweden.

The President already had the unofficial texts as transmitted by the Associated Press before him and the official copies added little or nothing to his information.

Must Be Fully Explained

In explaining the necessity for carefully considered action at this time, officials point out that the conditions arising from the presentation of separate formal communication from the two great central empires are quite different from those under which Count Burian's draft proposal to hold secret and "non-binding" conferences was so summarily dealt with. Now the question is for formal and open discussions in a manner to bind the belligerents with hostilities suspended in the meantime.

The German government does not have to worry about peace terms,

Colonel Roosevelt said. "America and the Allies will tell Germany what she has to do. All she will have to do is to say 'yes, sir.' The present peace drive makes it all the more incumbent quickly as possible."

However, he said, to secure a lasting permanent peace after the war, loss of little might be continued "until Germany is knocked out." The speaker appealed to untrained support of the Liberty loan campaign.

Therefore the fact is recognized that

EXCITED CROWDS EAGER FOR NEWS OF PEACE MOVES

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7.—By the Associated Press—Excited crowds in the streets of Berlin yesterday took special editions of the news papers concerning the speech of Prince Maximilian, the new chancellor, from the hands of the news-dealers.

Everywhere shouts of "peace have come," "Peace at last!" were heard.

Theodore Wolff, in Sunday's Berlin Tageblatt, thus describes the scene in the German capital, and adds:

"One would like to share this home and yet for the present, at least, one has to be dubious and skeptical."

This note of doubt pervades a large section of the German press, apart from the pan-German irreconcilables.

Her Wolff continues:

"Surely, if an honest world could today exercise the war frenzy, President Wilson ought to be won by the pure love of humanity which fills Prince Maximilian's breast. President Wilson ought to say to himself that peace-to-annihilation would only exalt Chauvinism in the Entente countries, and that, therefore, continuation of the war would not serve his ideals. All this the President of the United States ought to do, but whether he will do it is uncertain. Therefore, one should not indulge in premature hopes."

Her Wolff declares that the powers of yesterday in Germany are openly hostile to Prince Max's demarche, while secretly reducing that their is not the responsibility of the Entente, but that the objects of the co-belligerents "are to destroy" them.

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MORMON WHEAT STORE FOR U. S.

Life Work of Woman,
Now 91 Years Old,
Help In War

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 7.—It was owing to the foresight and energy of a woman that the United States food administration was enabled to obtain recently 175,000 bushels of wheat from the Relief Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, (Mormons). This store of grain had been saved up against a possible famine and was made available to the government in a time of great need.

The woman who was chiefly instrumental in saving up the wheat is Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, president of the church relief society. For 42 years she carried out the wishes of Brigham Young in the storing of grain.

Young, then president of the Mormon church, taught her that some day there would be a famine and he urged her to advocate saving grain. Through the medium of a paper known as the "Woman's Exponent" which Mrs. Wells edited for years, she preached the storing of grain by the women of the church移居者. The original work began through the gleaning of the wheat fields and grew annually, until in later years funds of the society were invested in wheat, which was sold when prices were high, the money being re-invested when the prices were low. Mrs. Wells traveled to every place in the west where members of the Mormon church had colonized, preaching the storing of grain.

With the advances in transportation methods endeavors were made to stop the practice, but Mrs. Wells has insisted that the work be continued. The granaries of the relief society are again being filled at the suggestion of Mrs. Wells, who is still president of the relief society of the church, which numbers 45,000 members.

Mrs. Wells is in her ninety-first year. She is as active as a woman of 45. She has grandsons and great-grandsons serving with the American forces abroad and one of her ambitions is to fly in an airplane.

Advances of both sex have always been a favorite field for the activities of Mrs. Wells. She was an associate of Susan B. Anthony. In 1899 she represented Utah women at the Women's International Council and Congress in London, and was presented to Queen Victoria during her visit there. She has been the Utah delegate to the National Woman's Suffrage conventions at different times.

**MUCH GRAIN IN
SIBERIAN STORES**

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Representatives of the Siberian government have arrived in Norway to negotiate machinery. One of them states that there are immense quantities of grain in the Omsk district, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Commercial life is flourishing as never before at Omsk, he says, and the city will become a great center if the Allies will open the railroads to Archangel or eastward through Siberia to give them an outlet for their exports.

**FINDS SUBSTITUTE
FOR RADIUM, MAYBE**

GOLDEN, Colo., Oct. 7.—Dr. Richard E. Moore, of the United States bureau of mines here, announced today he had discovered a substitute for radium, which he has named mesothorium. He will explain his discovery to the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which meets in Milwaukee, October 10.

As there are only three ounces of radium in the world's entire supply, mesothorium will at once come into wide use as a substitute for that element in luminous paints, aeroplane dials, compasses and gun sights, according to Dr. Moore.

**MORE BALLOON
CREWS WANTED**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The balloon corps of the American army is to be trebled in size immediately to meet increasing demands from the forces in France for balloon crews. The war department announced today that the air service had been authorized to induct men of draft age and transfer officers from other branches, so as to add 1,200 officers and 25,000 men to the present corps of about 11,000.

Enlisted men and civilians making applications for commissions will be required to take a cadet course of from three to five months. Three camps for training crews already are in operation at Old Point Comfort, Va.; San Antonio, Texas, and Arcadia, Cal.

**STATE COMMITTEE
INDORSES BELL**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Indorsement of Theodore A. Bell of Napa was given at the organization meeting here today of the new executive committee of the Democratic state central committee. Sidney Van Wyck of San Francisco was elected chairman; H. A. Brunk of Berkeley, vice-chairman, and Frank J. Hennessy of San Francisco, treasurer. The chairman was authorized to name a campaign committee of fifteen and a finance committee of five members.

CONVENTION POSTPONED

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 7.—The national convention of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist church, which was to have been held here October 16-24, has been postponed indefinitely because of the influenza epidemic.

JUDGE OGDEN DIES

GLENDALE, Calif., Oct. 7.—Frank B. Ogden, judge of the Alameda superior court, died early today at his ranch in Lake county. Judge Ogden has been ill for the past year.

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 7.—Herr Frischberg, vice-president of the Protestant ministry of state, will be a member of the delegation sent to the United Government committee in Berlin according to the Vossische Zeitung. The committee, it states, will otherwise comprise the chancellor, the vice-chancellor and Herr Scheidemann and Herr Greiner, secretaries of state without portfolio.

WHY HUNS HOPE TO GET TRUCE AS TALK GOES ON

(Continued from Page 1.)
done to the coal miners in northern France, in the Lens district, is of a most serious nature. From information at hand it would appear that the Germans have done their work so thoroughly that it may be impossible to get the mines in operation for a long time.

Men Burning Farm Houses

Even the farm houses and the peasants in the area northeast of Lille have been set ablaze and the enemy seems determined to devastate completely the country and destroy everything his hand can reach. Again long clouds of smoke and sparks are being blown across the horizon.

Garros Again Missing.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Lieutenant Roland G. Garros, French aviator, well known in the United States, who last February escaped from a German prison and rejoined his aerial squadrons having been posted as missing after a flight over the battle front.

Lieutenant Garros went out on a reconnoitering flight over the German lines a few days ago and has not returned.

Roland Garros figured in many aerial competitions in the United States in the pioneer days of aviation. At one time he held the record for altitude by ascending to a distance of 19,022 feet. He appeared in meets in Memphis, New Orleans, Dallas, Richmond, Chattanooga, Fort Worth, Mexico City, Havana and New York, and holds a number of speed prizes won in various cities in Europe. He was born at Cape Town, South Africa, of French parents.

To Command at Lewis.

CAMP LEWIS, Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 7.—Major General Joseph T. Leitch arrived here this morning from Camp Fremont, Cal., to assume command of the Thirteenth division. He was met by Major by Brigadier General Frank D. Watson and escorted to camp. General Watson has been acting camp and division commander. General Leitch is 54 years old. He was graduated from West Point in 1880 and at the beginning of the war was made a brigadier general.

"This step was born of the events of the moment, but continually has won its way, through in the course of a natural development."

"In the circumstances we expect our step will lead to resumption and discussion. With the same time expression this hope we do not know how the Entente and President Wilson will view this step. It is however, politically justified on the ground won that President Wilson represents sole power and is not politically bound to the Entente."

Growing in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Three hundred thousand subscriptions amounting to more than \$85,000,000, have been obtained in Chicago in the Fourth Liberty loan campaign. It was announced to-night. The day's subscriptions were declared to have been the largest thus far in the drive, this being attributed entirely to the desire to frustrate the German "peace offensive." Tomorrow will be observed as "unconditional surrender day" in the campaign.

ANSTEDT, Oct. 7.—A joint committee of the German national party has unanimously resolved to accept all the demands of further negotiations and resolution proposed by the Social Democratic party at a recent conference, according to a telegram from Vienna. The resolution expresses readiness to negotiate with representatives of the Czech and south Slav peoples on the conversion of Austria into a federalist national commonwealth.

A DIVISION of the American army after three weeks of stubborn fighting had just been relieved and rested in comparative safety behind the Allerette river. Two hundred of the American soldiers probably exhibited passes entitling them to ten days leave in Paris and otherwise to the rear.

At four in the morning the "alert" was sounded. A violent German counter attack had just been launched threatening the allied positions north of the Allerette. The division was to return to the firing line at once.

As they mustered out, heavy with sleep, the officers told the boys that those in possession of passes for the rear might remain behind. They could take advantage of the brief furlough. Not one man remained behind.

Rheims Delivered.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 5.—(By the Associated Press)—The deliverance of the martyred city of Rheims appears to be final tonight. Fort Brimont and the height on which it stands fell into the hands of the French troops this morning and the heights eastward from the city, including the Telon, Mont Cornillet, Mont Sans Nom, Mont Haut, La Caserne and Mont Blanc are clear of the enemy.

The soldiers of General Berthelot's army are marching eastward and General Gouraud's men are pushing northward, and enthused by their successes of the past few days are pushing the enemy with the utmost vigor. General Berthelot's lines last accounts ran in a general way from Oisemont, about seven miles north of Rheims to Cernay-Les-Rheims. Unconfirmed reports are that the French have taken Cernay.

General Gouraud's forces have advanced to a line a thousand yards north of the river Arne, between St. Etienne and Hetherville, almost on the same line Montborth and Challement. These advances leave the Germans east of Rheims in only a sharp pointed salient, of which the apex to the south is St. Leonard, from which, in all probability, they are retreating as fast as circumstances will permit, in order to make possible for them to remain there in the face of the rapid encirclement march of the French armies.

The important advance of the past two days was greatly facilitated by the capture of a height at the Medeau farm by the French and Americans, after which the troops to the left drove the enemy from the villages of Vaudescourt, Ste. Marie-A-Py, St. Souplet, and Doncourt, while to the eastward the villages of Feuill and St. Etienne on the Arne were occupied. The Germans in that region began their retreat toward the river Arne, and in view of the continued progress of the armies of General Berthelot and General Gouraud today, the retirement probably will continue to the river Supta.

To Prevent Drafting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Negotiations are in progress between state department officials and Provost Marshal General Crowder and representatives here of the French government to prevent agents of the American Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus and similar organizations which the American army in France from being taken into military service. Under strict construction of the draft laws, men of all ages are employed and he drafted into the French army unless they accepted immediate service with the American army.

General Crowder's office proposes that men engaged in such work in France be given a recognized status as attached to the American expeditionary forces.

JUDGE OGDEN DIES.

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OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—The name of J.

Bowie, Santa Barbara, Cal., appears in today's wounded overseas casualty list.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 7-14.—Dr.

Deschanel, president of the Holland League against war, has arrived in Berne. It is reported that he was received there by the German govern-

"NOT DUE TO ANY MILITARY LOSS"

(Continued from Page 1.)
men, retching so that uniformity in the execution of the Allies (Teutonic) thereby was expressed.

Count followed the peace note of Pope Benedict whose proposals and fundamental ideas were accepted by us as forming an acceptable basis. Only President Wilson in his notes of January 8, 1918, in his fourteen points made proposals and proclaimed principles which substantially accorded with the program of the Central Powers.

Count Czernin and Count Von Herlitz described President Wilson's proposals, apart from a reserve regarding certain points, as a suitable basis for peace. The Austro-Hungarian delegations and the German delegation have described their attitude toward these proposals in a slow manner. It should be noted also that it was always President Wilson who occupied himself with a concrete peace program while the Entente adhered to the traditional notions of conquest. Then came Baron Burián's last prospect for a preliminary discussion before the deliberative powers.

The proposal was selected by President Wilson, not, however, with the intention of cutting off peace discussions, because in his speech of September 27 he again referred to it and in an objective manner set forth the necessity of a just peace—a peace that would not be one-sided, but just to both sides, and thus fulfill the principle of high justice to all.

"At this moment of the proclamation of this principle of equal justice for all parties, it became clear that it was possible in this manner to come nearer to attaining peace, because the principle of the elimination of any one-sided preference provides for the solution of a group of difficult ques-

"In the consideration of the further circumstances, owing to the international political change in Germany, certain difficulties were cleared out of the way, it became clear that a uniform declaration of the new German government's entering office we are in a position to undertake a step which reaches as far back as the beginning of 1917.

"This step was born of the events of

the moment, but continually has won its way, through in the course of a natural development:

"In the circumstances we expect our step will lead to resumption and discussion. With the same time expression this hope we do not know how the Entente and President Wilson will view this step. It is however, politically justified on the ground won that President Wilson represents sole power and is not politically bound to the Entente."

Stamps.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Three hundred thousand subscriptions amounting to more than \$85,000,000, have been obtained in Chicago in the Fourth Liberty loan campaign. It was announced to-night. The day's subscriptions were declared to have been the largest thus far in the drive, this being attributed entirely to the desire to frustrate the German "peace offensive." Tomorrow will be observed as "unconditional surrender day" in the campaign.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7.—A joint committee of the German national party has unanimously resolved to accept all the demands of further negotiations and resolution proposed by the Social Democratic party at a recent conference, according to a telegram from Vienna. The resolution expresses readiness to negotiate with representatives of the Czech and south Slav peoples on the conversion of Austria into a federalist national commonwealth.

A DIVISION of the American army after three weeks of stubborn fighting had just been relieved and rested in comparative safety behind the Allerette river. Two hundred of the American soldiers probably exhibited passes entitling them to ten days leave in Paris and otherwise to the rear.

At four in the morning the "alert" was sounded. A violent German counter attack had just been launched threatening the allied positions north of the Allerette. The division was to return to the firing line at once.

As they mustered out, heavy with sleep, the officers told the boys that those in possession of passes for the rear might remain behind. They could take advantage of the brief furlough. Not one man remained behind.

Rheims Delivered.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 5.—(By the Associated Press)—The deliverance of the martyred city of Rheims appears to be final tonight. Fort Brimont and the height on which it stands fell into the hands of the French troops this morning and the heights eastward from the city, including the Telon, Mont Cornillet, Mont Sans Nom, Mont Haut, La Caserne and Mont Blanc are clear of the enemy.

The soldiers of General Berthelot's army are marching eastward and General Gouraud's men are pushing northward, and enthused by their successes of the past few days are pushing the enemy with the utmost vigor. General Berthelot's lines last accounts ran in a general way from Oisemont, about seven miles north of Rheims to Cernay-Les-Rheims. Unconfirmed reports are that the French have taken Cernay.

General Gouraud's forces have advanced to a line a thousand yards north of the river Arne, between St. Etienne and Hetherville, almost on the same line Montborth and Challement. These advances leave the Germans east of Rheims in only a sharp pointed salient, of which the apex to the south is St. Leonard, from which, in all probability, they are retreating as fast as circumstances will permit, in order to make possible for them to remain there in the face of the rapid encirclement march of the French armies.

The important advance of the past two days was greatly facilitated by the capture of a height at the Medeau farm by the French and Americans, after which the troops to the left drove the enemy from the villages of Vaudescourt, Ste. Marie-A-Py, St. Souplet, and Doncourt, while to the eastward the villages of Feuill and St. Etienne on the Arne were occupied. The Germans in that region began their retreat toward the river Arne, and in view of the continued progress of the armies of General Berthelot and General Gouraud today, the retirement probably will continue to the river Supta.

To Prevent Drafting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Negotiations are in progress between state department officials and Provost Marshal General Crowder and representatives here of the French government to prevent agents of the American Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus and similar organizations which the American army in France from being taken into military service. Under strict construction of the draft laws,

days, men of all ages are employed and he drafted into the French army unless they accepted immediate service with the American army.

General Crowder's office proposes that men engaged in such work in France be given a recognized status as attached to the American expeditionary forces.

JUDGE OGDEN DIES.

GLENDALE, Calif., Oct. 7.—Frank B. Ogden, judge of the Alameda superior court, died early today at his ranch in Lake county. Judge Ogden has been ill for the past year.

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—The name of J.

Bowie, Santa Barbara, Cal., appears in today's wounded overseas casualty list.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 7-14.—Dr.

Deschanel, president of the Holland League against war, has arrived in Berne. It is reported that he was received there by the German govern-

ment.

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PENITENCE MUST BE SHOWN FIRST BY HUNS

Allied Comment Finds No Change in German View

Bulgarian Surrender Is Taken as Model for Kaiser to Follow

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Distrust of Germany's peace intentions is reflected in comments on the peace proposals by newspapers here.

"In Prince Maximilian's speech," says the Mail, "there is not a word of penitence for crimes Germany has committed."

"We did not allow Bulgaria to tell us what to do. We intend to act precisely the same way with Germany and Austria."

"If the German people wish to know what guarantees President Wilson and the Allies require, they may be embodied in two words: unconditional surrender." The Germans must leave the territories they have occupied, restore the property they have stolen, pay for all the damage they have done and surrender for trial by the Allies the great criminals of the war."

The Mail says there are about 500 of these, beginning with the emperor. It also declares that Germany will be no circumstances be given back her colonies.

"This method of approaching peace is the method of a people trying to strike a bargain, and the peace that is coming is not going to be a bargain peace," says the Telegraph.

Kaiser Still the Boss. The newspaper sees a marked change in Germany's attitude as to certain matters in dispute, but declares the proposals as a whole to be impossible.

The newspaper repudiates the idea of trying to reach an understanding as to indemnity for Belgium. It says:

"It is a requirement of simple justice that Germany meet the account which will be presented her for the devastation and plundering of Belgium. There are no fundamental changes in the German administration. Only a few men have been shifted and the Kaiser and those who rule him, are still the rulers of Germany."

Acknowledging that the latest German peace move is the most important of any thus far made, the Chronicle says it is insufficient.

No statesman who believes in the Wilsonian policy of trying to end war once and for all can be content with anything less than the final and unequivocal elimination of the Potsdam warmakers," it continues.

"The criminals who launched the war must be an unmistakable beaten that never afterward doubts may be raised as to who won it, and who lost it."

Must Admit Wrong.

The Chancellor's promise that an effort will be made to reach an understanding regarding an indemnity to Belgium is not enough. It is indispensable that in Belgium's case no equivocation should remain. Germany must say outright: "I did wrong and I undertake as far as possible to pay for it." Prince Maximilian's standpoint still seems essentially different from what is vital to us. Germany had undergone neither change of outlook nor change of heart, which alone can permit world peace to be permanent."

"Perhaps the most welcome feature of Germany's hastily arranged peace is that it can be only a measure of her military necessity," says the Times.

After reviewing the chancellor's speech, the Times declares it to be "ambiguous and disingenuous stuff" and asks: "Will Germany ever realize there is only one way for her, namely, by deeds and not words? It is far too late to talk of a basis for peace negotiations."

The determination of the Allied peoples is that the defeat of those who made war shall be complete and absolute. That task they have undertaken and it shall be performed to the very end, and there will be no peace until Germany has surrendered without condition to terms which will leave her not merely without a will, but without power to break it."

Socialists Skeptical.

PARIS, Oct. 7. (Havas).—The National Congress of the Socialist party which opened here yesterday adopted a resolution addressed to President Wilson concerning the peace proposals of the Central Powers. It expressed the view of the party that while indispensable diplomatic and military guarantees should be exacted from the enemy, it was the duty of the Allied nations not to reelect without discussion such proposals as have been made.

The party sees in the move made by the Central Powers, accompanied by the retirement of their troops, the probability that the enemy peoples will be brought to a clear understanding of right and liberty.

The resolution refers to President Wilson's speech of September 27, and in the name of the congress, representing the people and the workers, asks the governments of the Allies frankly to declare their purposes. The previous action of the Socialists in endorsing President Wilson's fourteen peace points likewise is reviewed and the resolution adds:

"The party associates itself more than ever in all acts of President Wilson which will have the result of giving satisfaction to the masses who struggle and who have the right more than all others of having the response (to the Central Powers) now open to any misunderstanding. It is by this policy that the Socialist party feels that it, like President Wilson, is working to bring about a just and durable peace."

Merkely Evasive.

PARIS, Oct. 7. (Havas).—The request for an armistice and the opening of peace parleys by the Central Powers is looked upon by the French press generally as an attempt to evade certain disaster. It is declared that Germany hopes to conclude a peace which will permit her to exploit the peace treaties of Brest Litovsk and Bucharest, and also to save the Hohenzollern dynasty.

An armistice, under the present conditions, the newspapers think, is impossible. The conditions expressed by the new German chancellor do not at all correspond with the conditions for peace laid down by President Wilson.

Merkely Inscrutability.

PARIS, Oct. 7. (Havas).—No justice will be granted the Central Powers before the complete evacuation by them of Allied territories, and with a cessation of the destruction and burning of Allied cities. This is the personal opinion of foreign diplomats of the highest rank here, who have been questioned concerning the peace speech of the German imperial chancellor, Prince Max of Baden.

If the German propositions had been sincere, say these authorities, the German troops would have already have ceased their wanton destruction.

One of the most distinguished of the diplomats said the proposal for an immediate armistice was put forward with the hope that the negotiations would be protracted for months and perhaps even for years. In the hope that the offensive spirit of the Allies would meanwhile decline.

The apparent acceptance by Germany of the points of President Wilson's program he characterized as vague. "If she had really meant to accept them she would have made

clear her intentions, in his view, by evacuating the territories she occupied and retiring behind her own frontiers."

In the event of an acceptance by the allies of the negotiation while German armies are near their present positions the diplomat said out. Germany would still have in her possession pledges in the shape of territory for use in negotiating better terms."

Abuses Bulgaria.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7.—Count Tisza, the former premier of Hungary, speaking at the reform congress at Budapest, is quoted by the Berlin Vossische Zeitung correspondent as saying that autonomy, so far as possible, would be granted to the various nationalities living in Hungary; that Austrian territory occupied by Italy, and that part of Galicia shall be annexed by new Poland.

Count Tisza is reported by the correspondent to have said:

"Bulgaria's trenchery and the situation on the western front led us to decide, together with Germany, to undertake the peace step. We have sent a note to President Wilson announcing our acceptance of his fourteen points."

"We will try to fair as possible to grant autonomy to nationalities living in Hungary. Austrian territory won by Italy shall fall to Italy, and parts of Galicia shall fall to new Poland."

Count Tisza added that steps had been taken to guard against surprise on the Rumanian front.

Must Reach Germany.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Representative Fred C. Gilchrist, chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, in a statement today said:

"This is no time to parley or sit around a table at which sit representatives of the autocracy of tyranny or her vassals. Germany's integrity territorially, industrially and politically is yet unbroken; her soil is yet free from the tread of an enemy army. The day of exemption is rapidly passing. No peace talk should be considered until our 'armies' are on German soil, Germany's armies surrendered and the German people, who up to date have compelled to taste the fruits of their own planting. Otherwise, the end of this war is but an adjournment to another."

Must Show Penitence.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Germany in her latest peace offer seems anxious to save her own skin even at the expense of her allies, said George Nell Barnes, member of the war cabinet, in a speech at Derby last night. The latest offer shows a change of heart and a change in the German system. The peace proposal only indicated that the Germans realized the change in the military situation and the shifting of the balance of power, he declared.

"If anything could come of the overtures," he said, "we should be foolish to deny ourselves that chance. But it would smooth and facilitate the path to peace if the Germans showed some evidence of work following their professions of faith. By clearing out of France and Belgium they could save their own souls."

No Talk! Viviani.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—René Viviani, president of the council when the war broke out and head of the French mission to the United States, interviewed by information regarding the peace proposals of the Central Powers, said today:

"Germany has presented propositions to President Wilson, but are they really propositions for peace? The discourse of Chancellor Maximilian appears to be merely the program of the majority. It is not a question of discussing the thirteen propositions made by President Wilson. Our discussion of them as a basis for an armistice would not be in accord with the military advantages which we possess through the splendid services of our troops."

"Whether the enemy accords autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine is no longer a question for we demand the return of the provinces to France, pure and simple, and without a trap for a referendum."

Appeal to Democracy.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—(By The Associated Press).—The Diario Universal, the organ of the Comité Republicano, minister of Justice, sees in the German peace proposal the best proof of the superiority and efficacy of democratic principles. It says:

"Finding itself in a grave situation, the German government turns toward the left in the presence of danger. It does not appeal to force but seeks salvation in the abandonment of the military, militaristic organization which is Germany's principal characteristic."

Foreign Minister Dato's newspaper, the Epoca, says:

"It is not peace because the Central Powers will not accept President Wilson's conditions without modification, but in any case one sees in it a move toward peace, interesting alike to belligerents and neutrals."

Not Confident.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7.—(By The Associated Press).—The Diario Universal, from Vienna, show Austrian newspaperers to be deeply impressed with the peace move made by the Central Powers and filled with hope for its outcome.

The armistice, according to the newspaper,

The Fremdenblatt has some doubts saying "we must reckon with everything and must be armed for all events."

"Never before was it necessary to look forward to coming events with such determination," says the Neue Presse. "It is not military necessity which forces the monarchy to make such concessions."

Mere Evasive.

PARIS, Oct. 7. (Eavas).—The request for an armistice and the opening of peace parleys by the Central Powers is looked upon by the French press generally as an attempt to evade certain disaster. It is declared that Germany hopes to conclude a peace which will permit her to exploit the peace treaties of Brest Litovsk and Bucharest, and also to save the Hohenzollern dynasty.

An armistice, under the present conditions, the newspapers think, is impossible. The conditions expressed by the new German chancellor do not at all correspond with the conditions for peace laid down by President Wilson.

Merkely Inscrutability.

PARIS, Oct. 7. (Eavas).—The comment of the French press on the Teutonic peace proposals is summarized in an official dispatch from France today as follows:

"The steps taken by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey is a collective confession of the extremely serious situation they are now in owing to the allied victories. A month ago Berlin would not have consented to this, so far her peace maneuvers, but this step maintains the confused character that all German proposals have borne. This one evidently shows the inward thought that it might succeed in weakening the allied peoples' will or settling her enemies against each other. She will see that she is mislead."

The proposals do not mention acceptance of the 8th of January manifesto fourteen points, but only say the Central Powers would consent to take them as a basis. This is openly承认ing that the Central governments would intend to discuss these points and refuse them in some particular,

AMERICAN ARMY LEADER NOW ON FRENCH FRONT



MAJOR-GENERAL A. W. BREWSTER.

PARIS REJOICES IN SAFE WORLD

People Rest Easy While Waiting on Wilson's Reply

PARIS, Oct. 7.—All eyes in France today turned towards America—in Washington and Wilson.

"What will President Wilson's reply be?" People ask and wonder, now that they know the Central Empires, particularly Germany, are seeking the cessation of hostilities and peace through the President of the United States.

The feeling is general that the Central Empires, bent upon the greatest gamble of all times, have attempted to bring about by one stroke the termination of their losing game by trying to seek the good offices of President Wilson as intermediary.

Paris went to church today as never before during the opening of hostilities. In the dark days of the German occupation of Chateau Thiers, when their bridge-head south of Marne was like a leveled pistol at France's heart, Paris remained indoors.

But today Paris sauntered out early and the churches of all denominations were filled to overflowing.

Saint Germain church, which was damaged by the shell from the long range German gun on Good Friday, has been sufficiently repaired to permit its doors to be opened today, and worshippers flocked thither to the altar where once women and children praying for France's liberation were sacrificed. But if it was prayers for the dead that were being said in Saint Germain on Good Friday, it was to God and His Hosts that the offering that rose to the heavens today.

As Paris emerged from the churches, it overflowed upon the cheerful boulevards or sought temporary abode in cafés bathed in sunshine and everywhere one heard no longer the familiar and hopeful cry of "we shall get them," but the satisfied and contented exclamation: "We have got them."

BULGARS GIVE UP ALL SEIZED LAND

But Regain All of Old Bulgaria in Return for Act of Demobilization

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7.—(Bulgaria).—A despatch received here from Sofia quotes the Bulgarian semi-official newspaper, Preporod, as giving the following as the terms of the armistice entered into between Bulgaria and the Entente Allies.

The evacuation of the territories occupied by Bulgaria in 1918 which belonged to Serbia or Greece.

Re-establishment of Bulgarian rule in the portion of former Bulgarian territory occupied by troops of the Entente for instance Strumitsa.

Demobilization of the Bulgarian army, except three divisions of infantry and four regiments of cavalry.

Conscription to the allied army of the arms, munitions and war materials of the demobilized troops.

Capitulation by the Bulgarian units stationed westward of Uskub when the armistice is signed, the troops to remain guarded by the Entente until further orders.

Departure within a month of German and Austro-Hungarian troops, military agencies, diplomatic and consular representatives and persons, of those nationalities.

The Turks were not mentioned in the armistice, according to the despatch.

CALLS FOR 1,055 DRAFTED MEN

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 7.—A call for 1,055 California draft registrants qualified for general military service to enter train for Fort Rosecrans, near San Diego, Cal., in the five day period beginning October 21 was received today by Governor William D. Stephens from Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder.

ELECTION BRIBERY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Final action was taken by Congress today on the bill making vote buying at congressional elections a federal offense. The Senate agreed to amendments to a bill passed by the House on Saturday and then sent the measure to the President.

Other after pretending to accept them as a starting point. The papers note that the declaration made yesterday at the Reichstag by Prince Maximilian of Baden are in some essential points in contradiction of the fourteen clear clauses of President Wilson's message.

The proposals do not mention acceptance of the 8th of January manifesto fourteen points, but only say the Central Powers would consent to take them as a basis. This is openly承认ing that the Central governments would intend to discuss these points and refuse them in some particular,

"America's Answer" U. S. Government War Film Comes to the Liberty SUN, MON, TUES.

The Wonder

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Apparel Exposition

Extra Special Values The Leading Feature

Marvelous values in all departments characterize the October showing, as the result of WONDER efforts to provide the most beautiful assortment that has ever been our pleasure to present.... An immense volume of merchandise, in which is reflected the lower than usual prices which we are in position to obtain through the influence of our great New York buying organization.

An Extraordinary Showing Suits, Coats, Dresses

Special at \$35

Including a Great Many That Would Ordinarily Be Marked Higher

This is a standardized price, with particular effort on our part to maintain the entire offering above that standard in fashion and quality.... At a price within the means of most women, there is provided a very extensive range of leading fashions in materials which may be considered among the season's best—an assortment to which new lots are added almost daily.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—All eyes in France today turned towards America—in Washington and Wilson.

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CHESTER H. ROWELL, Editor and Manager

STEP TOWARDS PEACE

It seems probable that the "rejection" of the German peace offer, while unconditional in form, will be actually an invitation to present other and more favorable offers. The most obvious technical point of rejection is the fact that the German peace offer does not accept President Wilson's terms, but merely makes them a basis of negotiations, with an armistice. The armistice is of course impossible. We can not stop fighting until we are ready to stay stopped, and that is not until we have stopped the Germans. And the terms of peace already laid down are terms to be accepted; not to be discussed or bargained over. After they are accepted—and some of them involve, in their acceptance, a new Germany to accept them—then we can discuss the methods of putting them into effect. But not whether and how much of them shall be put into effect.

This may be said of Germany in language blunt or otherwise. But when it is said, it does not close the issue. The fighting goes on, but the interchange of notes is not stopped.

The blunt rejection of Austria's ridiculous offer did not prevent the submission of another less ridiculous one. The less blunt rejection of this still leaves open the way to submit another more plausible. Meantime, the fighting goes on, but the interchange of notes is not stopped. Finally will come the real thing, when Germany no longer offers trading points, but frankly accepts defeat. Then we can submit our own terms, and insist on their acceptance. They will be terms of an honorable peace—but not the sort the Kaiser calls "honorable."

We are fighting still on two fronts. Each is fighting one, with arms. Wilson is fighting the other, with diplomacy. Neither can win alone. The chief job of most of us is to back the armed part, with resolute spirit and unlimited money. Only so can we back President Wilson in the diplomatic part.

JORDAN FOR BELL

According to the San Francisco Examiner, Secretary of State Frank Jordan has come out for Theodore Bell for governor. It is an appropriate choice, Jordan, as the chief of the partisans, is but consistent in his nonpartisanship. The partisans have always believed in partisanship for themselves, but not for others. It was a doctrine they preached to Progressives, Independents, Mugwumps and other like political mavericks, and in order to keep them in line when they, the partisans were in control, but it was a doctrine which they never practiced themselves when they found their opponents in control. So, if Jordan, as a partisan Republican who does not believe that any candidate has the right to the nomination of any party, but his own and who therefore always gets the Democratic nomination, must carry out his doctrine to its logical conclusion, he will naturally support the independent Democrat in the interest of partisans' republicanism.

The alliance, however, is even more appropriate on another ground. While the partisans have always preached to the nonpartisans that they should make partisanship superior to any merely moral considerations, there is one issue which is superior even to partisanship, and that is the sacred cause of the mahogany vineyards on both sides of Kearny street. When the Democratic caucus in Congress last year voted in favor of prohibition the New York state Tammany Democrats walked out of the caucus. They would have yielded to the party voice on anything else on earth, even war or peace, or the most fixed personal convictions. But not on this one most sacred of personal liberties. Similarly, in the recent Republican state convention at Sacramento, the standpatters yielded to the majority on a progressive platform, the anti-unionists of Los Angeles submitted to a union plank in the platform, the orthodox Republicans submitted to a public ownership plank defining Eastern Republicanism, and generally the minority gracefully yielded to the majority. But not on this one question. When the dry plank was adopted the wets walked out. The cause of booze is paramount even over party. Hence this strange bedfellowship.

LET AUSTRIA QUIT

If what Austria wants is an immediate military peace, that is easy to get the same way Bulgaria got it. Let Austria simply surrender and disband the Austrian armies, leaving all future questions to be determined at the peace conference. Then Austria can have peace, as Bulgaria has it, while we finish with Germany. The same conditions, of course, apply to Turkey, and in fact this is likely to be the exact course of events. Germany's position is not yet untenable. While ultimate defeat is certain, and the German general staff knows it, has practically acknowledged this, the Germans can hold their lines defensively for a long time and need not surrender yet except as a matter of far-sighted prudence. Austria, on the other hand, can be reduced in a comparatively short time to a condition in which surrender is not merely ultimately inevitable, but is immediately imperative. This can perhaps be done even sooner with Turkey. When both

GOLDRUSHES NOW QUIET AFFAIRS

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Sept. 5.—(By Special Correspondent) Alaska gold stampedes are quiet affairs, generally held with as little publicity as possible. Although noise probably was made by the men who rushed north, in the 1898 rush, more of it was heard in the roadhouses than on the gold creeks even then.

A short time ago "a stampede was on to a creek near here. The Fairbanks Citizen told of it in the following story:

"For the past few days men have been leaving the town quietly ostensibly for Chitina. Two automobile loads left Monday for the mining place. On inquiry it was divulged that a stampede was on to the old Opal Creek diggings. Besides those leaving Fairbanks many left Chitina earlier in the week to stake ground."

"Opal Creek heads up the other side of the Chitina divide opposite the head of Poker Creek. It was prospected several years ago but was considered as not being worth working. The new strike was made three miles below Old Discovery on the benches instead of in the creek. The results and values of the new find will not be known to a certainty until some reliable staker returns."

TO PUNISH HUN DIABOLISM.

The American Defense Society is calling for pledges agreeing not to purchase anything made in Germany. What we want that meets our heartiest approbation: it is not splits or hatred or anything of the sort. It is hard common sense and appreciation of justice, a using of a powerful weapon against a detestable enemy. Every American can make his power felt in this field by positively refusing to spend a cent now or hereafter for anything made in Germany.

"Within a few days Germany has thrown the last shred of decency, civilization and humanity to the waves and has announced her intention of sinking hospital ships wherever found. This she does with a deliberate and conscious lie on her lips. She does it because of her complete adoption of Salian and all his hellishness. This makes her a pariah, a leper among the nations. She has chosen to be an outcast and an outlaw and as such must take the treatment she has invited.

One way to make reprisals and apply punishment is to refuse to do business with her after the war. Now is the time to make sure that the punishment is applied. Every American can and should take this obligation.

But we do not require any thing made in Germany—including the language—it made plain by our experience during the war. We have had several years of almost entire freedom from German-made things, and we have not suffered. We should be still better off by declaring complete industrial independence and positively refusing to purchase a single German article for at least a century.—Bristol, Conn., Press.

Says Mike to Ike as they stroll on the pier:
"Have you subscribed to the Liberty loan?"

Says Ike to Mike, as he whiffed his pipe:
"Sure, I've subscribed to the loan. Not only me, but all of the boys."

"Within four miles of home home. When I heard the news that Uncle Sam And our Yankee boys in France Had need of the money from this fourth loan My blood began to prance. I started in at the very next dure (to mine)"

And I sez, sex I to them, "Have you done your bit?"

Or have you dun yer BEST, if not, come on dig in For we need the money—every plint—This terrible war to win."

"He sez, sex he to me, sex he. Dye me thine vinyl chairs?"

"Indeed I do," I sez to him, and my eyes filled up with tears. For I have five b'ys who are "over there."

They never waited a minute To give their all to Uncle Sam. Their heart and soul went in it. You've sent but two, O God bless them now."

They are noble sons and true, But have you done your bit in the liberty loan?

That's what I askin' you? He sez, I think I've dun enuf, two boys to send to the front."

I sez, "Gude man will get let them start."

For only a few dollars a month?"

He looked at me, he looked right hard, I looked at him and gave him a card. He filled it out with pin an' ink And followed it up with 300 chink.

I sez to him, "Is this your best?"

"Come mother," he sez, "give him the rest."

We'll give it all to Uncle Sam In a case like this where this man is min."

T. E. Garfield Company, in Portland Oregonian.

ROOM 615, HALL OF RECORDS

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir,

Where may I go in New York City to consult in the mercantile marine service?

E. C. R.

New York, September 23.

550,000 VINEYARD TRUCKS

W. J. O'Neill Co., Fresno, California.

Dr. Sorenson, dentist, Howell, Mich.

—Selected.

Fresno's Yesterdays

Taken From the Files of the FRESNO REPUBLICAN

Forty Years Ago.

The suit against Knitter and Goldstein for selling goods on Sunday was called in Justice Hill's court on Monday at 10 a.m. After wrangling the whole day court was adjourned for supper, and after supper W. D. Tupper spoke for the defense and District Attorney Creed for the prosecution. Mr. Creed began by stating that if what he should say had no other virtue it should be at least exceedingly brief. He had been sworn to discharge his duty faithfully and he was going to do it. He answered the legal points of his opponents and reviewed the case at length in its moral aspects. His speech lengthened out to almost three hours and proved to be one of the most labored and brilliant efforts of his life. The jury retired at 12 and at 3 were unable to arrive at a verdict and were shortly after discharged.

Twenty Years Ago.

Republican Meeting at Boston. At the request of many residents of Washington Colony, Dr. Rowell and M. B. Harris will speak at Easton hall next Monday evening, the occasion being a Republican rally.

Ten Years Ago.

The New York Herald of Saturday said that Charles W. Murphy, the owner of the Chicago National League baseball team, had offered \$50,000 for Christy Mathewson, the crack pitcher of the New York team, and that John T. Brush and John J. McGraw had accepted the offer. In making the offer for Mathewson, Murphy and Chance explained that the Chicago team, which had been a unit for so long, must eventually disintegrate and that the addition of Mathewson to the Chicago roster would be of highest importance. Brush and McGraw told the go-between that it would be useless to open negotiations for the sale of Mathewson even at a price five times greater than the \$10,000 once paid for Kelly.

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COMMENDS CAPTAIN OF U. S. TRANSPORT FOR SEA HEROISM

IN FLANDERS FIELD

By LIEUT. COL. JOHN D. MCRAE.

(Written during the second battle of Ypres, April, 1915. The author, Dr. John D. McCrae, of Montreal, Canada, was killed on duty in Flanders, January 28, 1918.)

In Flanders fields the poppies blow Between the crosses, row on row, That mark our place; and in the sky The larks still bravely sing, fly. Scarce heard amidst the guns below. We are the dead. Short days ago We lived, felt well, saw sunset glow, Loved and were loved; and sweet and deep In Flanders fields.

AMERICA'S ANSWER

By R. W. LILLARD.

(Written after the death of Lieut. Col. McCrae, author of "In Flanders Fields," and printed in the New York Evening Sun.)

In Flanders fields the poppies blow Between the crosses, row on row, That mark our place; and in the sky The larks still bravely sing, fly. Scarce heard amidst the guns below. We are the dead. Short days ago We lived, felt well, saw sunset glow, Loved and were loved; and sweet and deep In Flanders fields.

Fear not that ye have died for naught. The torch we threw to us we caught. Ten million hands will hold it high, And Freedom's light shall never die! We shall not sleep, though poppies grow In Flanders fields.

REPTILIAN MEANNESS IN DRY ARKANSAS.

Arch Hogue was bitten twice on his neck by a snake one night last week. It was dark and he did not see what kind of a snake it was.—Naylor correspondent Canyon Log Cabin.

That American Shotgun!

By J. H. Cassel



WHY IT COSTS MORE TO KEEP UP U.S. ARMY

BY R. W. LILLARD.

(Written after the second battle of Ypres, April, 1915. The author, Dr. John D. McCrae, of Montreal, Canada, was killed on duty in Flanders, January 28, 1918.)

Washington. — Why does it cost the United States so much more to make war than it costs any of its co-belligerents?

What is being done with the tens of billions being raised from Liberty loans and taxation? One often hears these questions.

The answer is not difficult.

It is, simply, that it costs an American more to do anything than it costs anyone else in the world. That is the best reason why Americans should buy Liberty bonds.

The American army is composed of workingmen. The American working man demands a higher standard of everything than any other working man in the world. When he becomes a soldier he carries that standard with him, and, comparatively, gets its.

Napoleon said, and everybody ever since has repeated, that an army travels on its stomach. So naturally the subsistence of the American soldier comes first in the budget bill which is rapidly running up \$500,000 a day.

Forty-nine Food Items.

The regular ration list of the American army calls for forty-nine different items of food. So naturally the government has spent \$100,000,000.00 everything else in proportion for its various particular of his equipment. The government has supplied the soldier with the same relative high standard he was accustomed to at home in civil life. The extra cost of maintaining an army on foreign soil has entered into the huge bill because it has been found that it costs \$423.27 to equip and maintain a soldier a year abroad us against \$327.73 at home. Of this sum \$261.85 goes for food.

The American soldier's clothing so far has cost a round \$500,000,000. For blankets the government has spent \$100,000,000.00. Everything else in proportion for its various particular of his equipment the government has supplied the soldier with the same relative high standard he was accustomed to at home in civil life. The extra cost of maintaining an army on foreign soil has entered into the huge bill because it has been found that it costs \$423.27 to equip and maintain a soldier a year abroad us against \$327.73 at home. Of this sum \$261.85 goes for food.

The high standard has been carried to the soldiers' pay. For all practical purposes of estimate the American soldier is the highest paid fighting man in the world. He actually gets more than the average foreign officer. To the \$33 a month a private receives from the government is added a sum for his dependents, depending upon their condition and number. Canada and the other British colonies are more nearly approximating the pay of the American soldier than any others of the co-belligerents.

Without any disparagement whatever of the rationing system of the co-belligerents, it may be said that

We have been in the home furnishing business for twenty-five years.

W. Parker Lyon Furniture Co.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

Resinol

stops itching instantly

Don't let that itching skin-trouble torment you an hour longer! Just spread a little Resinol Ointment over the sick skin and see if the itching does not disappear as if you simply wiped it away!

And—even more important—this soothing, healing ointment rarely fails to clear away promptly every trace of the unsightly, tormenting eruption, unless it is due to some serious internal disorder.

Resinol Ointment usually gives even prompter results if the sore places are first bathed thoroughly with Resinol Soap and hot water.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap contain nothing that could injure or irritate the sensitive skin.

They clear away pimples, redness and roughness, stop dandruff. Sold by all druggists.

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Foch and Hindenburg, Greatest Rivals in History, Have Same Birthday

By J. H. Cassel

THE OUTBREAK of the war found the future marshal of France in command of the twentieth corps at Nancy. They

are Foch and Hindenburg. Far different will be their feelings. To the French leader will come messages of good will and admiring confidence of many tongues. As for Hindenburg, he may easily picture his surroundings as far as the morning light allows.

Like Joff

SUPERVISORS HONOR LATE J. D. COLLINS

Supervisors Remember
the Father of Member
in Resolutions

The Fresno County Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late J. D. Collins, father of Supervisor W. A. Collins, who died recently. The resolutions were introduced by Supervisor J. B. Johnson, and seconded by Supervisor Robert Luchea. They read as follows:

Whereas, this board is informed of the death of James D. Collins, a pioneer citizen and former public official of this county, and father of W. A. Collins, a present member of the board;

Be it resolved, that this board in deep sorrow offer a word of tribute to the work and character of our former fellow citizen, James D. Collins, a zealous worker for the public good; a man of exemplary character, whose services heretofore as a public official, have been invaluable, and whose estimable and personal character was a constant inspiration to those who knew him;

Be it further resolved that this expression be placed on the record of this board and that when the board adjourns, it do so out of respect to the memory of said deceased.

CIVIC LEAGUE HAS FIRST MEETING

With the following officers, the Civic League met yesterday afternoon for the first meeting of the year: President, Mrs. J. R. Erskine; vice-president, Mrs. Thomas Lopez; recording secretary, Mrs. Thomas Lopez; treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Bramblett; auditor, Miss Ruth Goodman; auditor, Mrs. John Fairweather; Mrs. Bramblett was appointed as chairman of the program committee, and Mrs. Erskine chairman of the work among foreign women. The board of directors consists of Mrs. Charles Fogelstrom, Mrs. T. H. Delaney, and Mrs. Alice Shepard.

Miss Cora Haller of the International Institute told the league of the work and plans of the Y. W. C. A. among the foreign women of Fresno. This work was recently started by Miss Martha Chickering, and is being continued by Miss Haller and Mrs. Adele Burns.

The league took up a discussion of the proposed charter, and will continue the argument at the next meeting.

MATERIAL DEALERS TO HOLD MEETINGS

Announcement is made of the annual meeting of the Fresno County Material Dealers' Association in the Commercial Club on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Topics of interest to the dealers will come up for discussion, and the secretary, L. J. Allen, will give the annual report.

It was stated that the association had invited the Non-War Construction committee members to be present for the purpose of giving information on the aims and operation of the new building regulations of the government during the war.

Secretary Allen announced that all dealers in the county are invited to be present.

C. E. TO HEAR TALKS

Paul C. Brown, field secretary of the California Christian Endeavor Union will be in Fresno county again this week and is scheduled to speak at the following places: Tuesday afternoon, Clovis high school, to students; Tuesday night, Endeavor union at Chowchilla; Wednesday night, Endeavor union at Sanger; Thursday afternoon, group of Fresno high school students; Thursday 7:30 p.m., Fresno City Christian Endeavor Union at the First Presbyterian church.

All Christian Endeavorers are asked to attend the latter meeting.

Newest Kid Boots for Fall



The supreme quality, wide variety, perfect fit and reasonable prices command

WALK-OVER SHOES

To every woman who values good shoes. You will find here a pleasing assortment of the season's newest models in boots and Oxfords—shoes of the latest models designed for all occasions.

Colors are brown, gray and black.

Prices—

\$5 to \$12 Walk-Over Boot Shop

Griffith-McKenzie Bldg.

Twa Mouthfu's o' Naething

Oddwhiles,
Th' guidewife wull hit
Th' decree of economy
Thos Maister Hoover
An' herself!
Hae laid doon
Fin' oor servansce
Durin' th' war,
An' wull fetch ham;
A shillin's worth
O' beefsteak
Fin' oor supper,
An' Thursday nicht
I felt cooptited
When she came in
Wi' a bit parcel
Unter her oxter
An' tell me
Thot we'd celebrate
Th' takin' o' Lans
Be puttin' oor teeth
In a juicy steak.
Sae I tied an apron
Roun' me neck
An' fastened th' strings
Tae me suspender buttons
An' ro'd oop me sle'es
An' washed me hands
An' fell to.
I soon discouerit
Thot nae cattle cradle
Hed been rob'd
Tae furnish th' steak.
Thot laid afore me:
Thot ther'd been.....
Nae moanin' at th' bars
B' a coo mither
When her yeonglin'
Gaed ont ta sale:
Sae I reached down
Intae th' cupboard
An' fetched oot
A granite-ware pie-pan
An' grasped th' edge
An' applied mesel'
Tae th' task
O' fetchin' yooth
An' tenderness
Tae th' ruddy slab.
But tae monny seasons
Hed dragged their length
Ower th' pair heastie
Fir sic methods

SCOTTY.

FRESNO BANK CLEARINGS GAIN FASTEST AMONG PRINCIPAL CITIES OF STATE

Fresno bank clearings again surpassed those of San Diego and Stockton and stood next to those of Sacramento in the state for September, according to the report of the California Develop. on Board

	Bank Clearings	Building Permits
1916		
San Francisco	\$150,857,820	\$52,294,052
Los Angeles	121,951,000	105,181,000
Oakland	28,659,120	21,726,150
Sacramento	15,236,056	15,469,071
San Diego	8,187,842	8,738,311
Fresno	12,005,416	9,241,729
Stockton	7,984,679	7,304,556
San Jose	4,766,016	4,768,219
Pasadena	3,504,756	3,502,811
Bakersfield	2,988,284	3,150,141
Santa Rosa	2,987,977	2,956,670
Long Beach		2,886,742
		300,000
		21,819

for this week. Fresno's gain was about 30 per cent over last year—the highest for any considerable city in the state. Building permits also made a favorable showing. The reports for leading cities follow:

Nashua cotton sheet blankets, white, gray and tan for small beds, at \$2.49

Sheet Blankets \$3.19

Nashua cotton sheet blankets, for double beds; gray only, at our low price \$3.19

Woolnab Blankets \$4.98

Nashua woolnab blankets, thus look and feel like all wool; full double bed size at our low price \$4.98

Comforts \$3.39

Scroll stitched colored silkoline comforts for 3-4 beds, at our low price \$3.39

Woolnab Blankets \$4.98

Nashua woolnab blankets, thus look and feel like all wool; full double bed size at our low price \$4.98

Comforts \$4.49

Scroll stitched silkoline comforts, for large beds at our low price \$4.49

Beacon Blankets \$7.49

Scroll stitched silkoline comforts, with plain border filled with California cotton. Our low price \$7.49

Comforts \$5.98

Scroll stitched silkoline comforts, with plain border filled with California cotton. Our low price \$5.98

Woolnab Blankets \$4.69

Nashua woolnab blankets, for large double beds; white, gray and tan, at our low price \$4.69

Comforts \$4.69

Scroll stitched colored silkoline comforts for 3-4 beds, at our low price \$4.69

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SOCIETY

Mrs. Chester Warlow is expected to arrive tomorrow from San Antonio, Texas, for a fortnight's visit with Mr. and Mrs. George L. Warlow and Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. White, Lieutenant Warlow has just been promoted to adjutant of the flying cadet wing, at Kelly Field No. 2.

Mrs. J. H. Zieske has just returned from an extended visit with relatives in the east, and in Denver, Colorado. She has as her guests Mrs. Gail Hale and little daughter, Nana, of Cutler.

Miss Nora Kenyon of San Francisco is spending a few days in town, as the guest of Mrs. Alfred H. McKenzie and Miss Zoe Eden. Miss Kenyon has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Lettice Richardson in Coatings, and a congenial party made the trip to the Kenyon mountain place near Armstrong's for a few days' sojourn.

Mrs. Wiley J. Tinnin has returned from a four months' visit with relatives and friends in the north, having spent much of the time at Walla Walla, Washington.

Mrs. Fred Osburn, of Los Angeles, arrived yesterday for a short visit with her daughters, Mrs. W. G. Wharton and Mrs. C. H. Staples.

Miss Edna Arhios, Mrs. Ethel Franklin, Miss Welch, Miss Margaret Lawless and Mrs. Conney, all of Stockton, were week-end guests of Misses Gustine and Dora Collier.

Miss Mary Lou Heilbron, of Sacramento, and Robert Curry, of Dixon, are house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Rogers at their country home.

Mrs. Frederick Twining has returned from a several weeks' visit with friends in the Bay cities, and also her son, Lieutenant Frederick Twining, who is stationed at Camp Fremont.

Mrs. Harvey Swift has returned from a sojourn of month or so in San Francisco.

Mrs. J. E. Hughes has gone to Berkeley for a several weeks' visit with relatives.

The Epworth League of the First M. E. church will give a Liberty Loan party this evening at the church parlor, to which all members and their friends are invited.

The Golden Hour Circle of the First Presbyterian church will meet at the home of Mrs. Robert Lochead, 873 meeting of the season yesterday after-

Arrivals Overseas



SIX YANKS FROM THE VALLEY OVER THERE

Top—William Rudd, F. H. Cole, and Ira C. Estes.
Bottom—William H. Shuck, Oscar W. Leebon and Bert Maggett.

News of the arrival of Bert Maggett overseas has been received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Maggett, of 3227 Plaza Avenue. He is a member of the 32nd Ambulance Company and was stationed at Camp Kearny before leaving for Europe.

The Quay Club held its first meeting of the season yesterday at the home of the president, Mrs. E. A. McCord. Featuring "president's day," the afternoon was spent informally, with knitting to occupy interest. Later in the afternoon, refreshments were served.

The formality of club entertainments has been dispensed with for this year by the club, and an elasticity of program will thus be admitted.

Next week, the club will meet at the home of Mrs. H. O. Baker, Mrs. W. P. Miller to be the leader of the day.

The Literary Department of the Parlor Lecture Club held its first meeting of the season yesterday after-

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Montgomery of Merced are registered at the Fresno.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hayden of Novato, registered at the Hughes yesterday.

Mrs. Martin L. Berries and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Waterman of Exeter are staying at the Hughes.

O. N. Hall of San Francisco is a registrant at the Hughes.

C. A. Van Scoy of San Francisco is registered at the Hughes. Van Scoy is representative of the land department of the Canadian-Pacific Railroad company.

Fred G. Wheaton is stopping at the Fresno from Helm.

S. A. Lines of Sacramento is registered at the Fresno hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. McFarland and son of Coarse Gold and Mrs. Ruth Woodworth, also of Coarse Gold, are guests at the Fresno.

E. B. Ormsby, an iron and steel contractor of Oakland, is registered at the Hughes.

A. C. Baldwin and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin of Lodi are staying at the Sequoia.

R. C. Parsons is registered at the Fresno from Santa Barbara.

J. H. Smith, W. B. Burns and R. W. Keen of Chalving are among the registrants at the Sequoia.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Jacobs of San Francisco are registered at the Fresno.

W. A. Ballou of the First M. E. church returned yesterday from Bakersfield after attending the conference of his church.

W. M. McDowell, formerly of Fresno, now acting as a Y. M. C. A. secretary at the Presidio in San Francisco, is back to Fresno on a short leave.

IN THE LODGE ROOM

Fraternal Brotherhood

Bakersfield City Lodge No. 282 met in regular session on Tuesday evening. All routine business was transacted and the mutual services were held with Dr. Stone as one-minute speaker. The members have signed up for more than fifteen hundred dollars in liberty bonds. Brother McKenzies, who has served four years in the navy, has re-enlisted and leaves next week on a submarine chaser.

The Fraternal Brotherhood ladies will have charge of the salvage shop on October 10 and are now soliciting donations from the members for that day. Clothing should be washed and mended.

Fraternal Aid Union

Fraternal Aid Union Lodge No. 396 will hold its regular meeting tonight at Reserve hall, 1031 J street.

RECORDED DEEDS

L. G. Irwin to C. D. Irwin to W. A. Jackstrand—North half of southwest quarter Sec. 15, 18, 17, 18—Jackstrand to L. G. Irwin et ux. as joint tenants.

Edith M. Roberts to Victor Roberts—One-half interest in and to southwest quarter of southeast quarter Sec. 4, 22, 14, Ernest Eymann et ux. to Florence M. Marley—Lot 45, Reed colony.

F. N. Nelson to C. H. Sanger—Lots 1, 2, 3 in Block 182, Sanger.

John J. Harris to Effie C. Ripperdown—Lots 1 to 10, Blackstone Heights, Fresno. Bargain and sale deed—H. C. Calhoun to Flora C. Calhoun—west half of west half of southwest quarter of northwest quarter Sec. 21, 15, 21.

Maudie J. Pettus to C. A. Lee—Lot 14 in Block 14, Kerman.

F. E. Cook to W. W. Cranby—Lots 1, 2, Block 1, Griffith Add., Fresno.

DEATHS

PATRICK—At 1 a. m. Saturday, Mrs. Patrick, wife of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Patrick, sister of Edward Marion Bush, deceased and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Shewell. A native of Ireland, she was a member of the First Methodist Church. Burial services will be at the First Methodist Church, 1239 Market Street, Fresno, at 1 p. m. Saturday afternoon, and burial will be in the Fairmount Cemetery.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to summon from this earth to the celestial life above our brother, Jacob Shewell, member of Oleander Lodge, No. 178, the Fraternal Brotherhood;

Whereas, our late brother has been an ardent and conscientious member of the society since its organization, a beloved brother, an honorable and upright business man and citizen, and a loving husband and father; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of Oleander Lodge, No. 178, the Fraternal Brotherhood, tender to his family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement and great loss. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

MRS. C. C. GALLOWAY

MRS. W. H. VANCE

MRS. E. KUTTER

Methodist Appointments

Appointments to southern charges of interest in this section are the following:

Byron H. Wilson is superintendent of the Los Angeles district; Edward W. J. Boyd, formerly of Dinuba, Highland Park, G. P. Mitchell, formerly of Visalia; Henry Reimus is superintendent of the San Joaquin district.

J. G. Davis is superintendent of the Pasadena district; W. C. Burkner, formerly of Tulare, to Pasadena; Fred J. Woodward is superintendent of Long Beach district; Huntington Park, Hugh C. Gibson, who had charge of the last dry campaign, in the Fresno district.

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FOR THEIR COUNTRY

Roll of Those Killed or Wounded, as Announced by U. S. Government Yesterday

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	152
Missing in action	95
Wounded severely	427
Died of wounds	68
Died of accident, etc.	7
Died of disease	28
Died of plane accident	2
Prisoners	2
Wounded, degree uncertain	1
Total	786

Section One, Army List.

Killed in Action
Lieutenant John F. Currie, Austin,

Sergeants

Richard J. Belcher, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John D. Brunner, Ashford, Ala.

Charles Albert Schultz, Saginaw,

West Side, Mich.

Edward J. Stevens, San Francisco,

Captains

Truett R. Bishop, Muskogee, Okla.

James F. Hogan, Washington, D. C.

Louis J. Campbell, New York, N. Y.

Morris Link, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Samuel Rose, Detroit, Mich.

William T. Shetzline, Philadelphia,

Pa.

Wagoner Sanford A. Severson, Kn-

nawa, Iowa.

Privates

John F. Autrey, Frederick, Okla.

Frank T. Hayes, Darby, Pa.

Charles Carroll, West Fairview, Pa.

James Fellows, Norway, Mich.

Robert Fields, Lebanon, Pa.,

John J. Gallagher, Jr., Brooklyn,

N. Y.

Thomas N. George, Centennial, Mich.

Bertaw Wilson Groves, Farmington,

Mich.

Harry Harzill, Dayton, Ohio.

Lloyd A. Harvey, Seattle, Wash.

Roy W. Anderson, Leslie, Ark.

Walney Horzewish, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frank Jirous, Perry, Okla.

Anton Johnson, Oconto, Wis.

Walter Lamp, Oakland, Calif.

David Llewellyn, Butte, Mont.

Alfred A. Lueke, N. Great Falls,

Mont.

Leslie L. McGahan, Ashland, Kas.

George J. McKeeon, S. Boston, Mass.

Sam M. Maran, Toledo, Ohio.

John Richards, London, Ohio.

Harry T. Sayles, Moulton, Conn.

Arthur J. Turner, Melrose, N. Y.

Nick Vanderschuer, South Holland,

Book Co., Ill.

David Guy, Weaver, Punxsutawney,

Pa.

Clayton, Wilbur, Wash.

Eric L. Wild, Carbon, Iowa.

Richard Edmunds, Witty, Butler,

N. J.

Thomas Little Wordlow, Littletown,

Ala.

Died of Wounds

Corporals

Eddie L. Hillard, Montgomery, Ala.

Willie H. Murphy, Big Sandy, Mont.

Ben F. Carter, Red Springs, N. C.

Bert H. Walker, Lawley, Ala.

Mechanic Niels Nielsen, New York,

N. Y.

Privates

August Camp, Newark, N. J.

William C. Clark, Penruin, Indiana

Co., Pa.

Patrick J. Cummings, New York,

N. Y.

George B. Herzog, North Reading,

Mass.

Jack C. Hickmann, Owosso, Mich.

Frank L. Judge, Scranton, Pa.

Robert Mackenzie, Leveridge, New

York, N. Y.

Bob Merrill, Mt. Vernon, Texas.

Elton W. Movers, Cunningham, Ky.

Eugene Munson, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Afras J. Pravot, Manauta, La.

Errol E. Price, Brooklyn, N. Y.

August Sadowsky, New Brighton,

N. Y.

Died of Disease

Privates

Milton Asollas, Rhode, Prov. of Vas-

iles, Greece.

John Jenkins, Belmont, N. C.

Claire Ward, New Castle, Pa.

Died From Aeroplane Accident

Lieut. Alvin C. Goodale, Pasadena,

Calif.

Died From Accident and Other Causes

Private John David Ramsey, Osage

City, Okla.

Wounded Severely

Majors

James M. Lockett, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Charles P. McKinney, Vernon, Tex.

Captains

Earl M. Cline, Lawrenceville, Ill.

Francis M. Kelly, Kansas City, Mo.

John M. Waldron, New York, N. Y.

Lieutenants

Carey W. Barney, Newton, Kas.

Henry S. David, Chicago, Ill.

Albert E. Jones, Philadelphia, Pa.

Howard Millinger, Philadelphia, Pa.

Edgar Allen Mitchell, Denver, Colo.

August Robert Buchholz, Ripon, Wis.

Ralph Eberlin, New York, N. Y.

Frank A. Morris, Atlanta, Ga.

Co., Ga.

Sergeants

Vernon C. Downey, Columbus, Ohio.

William P. Ehrp, Ida Grove, Iowa.

Corporals

John A. Cuddy, Claverack, N. Y.

Judson T. Douglass, Cleveland, O.

Thomas H. Everett, Rutherford,

N. J.

Allan G. McIntyre, North Adams,

Mass.

Michael R. Stio, New York, N. Y.

Augustus E. Stratford, Springfield,

Mass.

Mechanic Edward S. Rainey, Cam-

bridge, O.

Private

Charlie Antilla, Reddige, Mont.

Stanley Colonial, Cleveland, O.

Carl Dangel, Saginaw, Mich.

Thomas J. Delaney, New York, N. Y.

Orie Draper, Talcahuano, Chile.

Benjamin F. Sullivan, Dalton, Mass.

Bugler Harry Thomas Lee, La-

Crosse, Wis.

Mechanics

Jess C. Hodder, Tawas City, Mich.

George C. Powell, Glendale, N. Y.

Privates

Bruce Altman, Findlay, Ohio.

John W. Andrews, Zanesville, O.

Franklin A. Hair, Dunhill, Minn.

Albert C. Wise, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

Cecil A. Wood, (no address).

Clifford C. Wulffert, Bellwood, Pa.

John J. Yorke, Lynn, Mass.

Missing in Action

John C. Schoenberger, Pierre, S. D.

Corporals

Edward J. Connors, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Luther B. Easley, Carter, Ill.

Samuel F. Flinde, Boston, Mass.

Earl Kratz, Forestville, Mich.

Levi Amba Ostrander, Atchison, Mich.

Benjamin F. Sullivan, Dalton, Mass.

George H. Tamm, Lee, La-

Crosse, Wis.

Sergeants

Donald R. Green, Washington, D. C.

George H. Weinhauer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Privates

Edward J. Ard, Rowlett, Ky.

George W. Bell, Athens, Ga.

Knobell D. Addison, Burlington, Fla.

Earl East, Springfield, O.

Clarence W. Burke, Cleveland, O.

Arthur Cornelius Ryan, St. Louis, Mo.

Diego J. Doyle, Pohila, Pa.

Sam Zaner, Ammon, Id.

Thomas Lohm, Corning, N. Y.

FOR THEIR COUNTRY

Roll of Those Killed or Wounded, as Announced by U. S. Government Yesterday

(Continued from Page 2.)
 Warren Wilker Wallace, York, Pa.
 Emil Wiczar, Monticello, Wis.
 Bugler Constantine Adonopoulos, Chicago, Ill.
Musicians
 Louis Ferland, Waterville, Maine.
 Emil Erwin Thiedemann, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mechanics
 William J. Alton, Columbia, Mo.
 Walter C. Fitzgerald, Thomasville, N. C.
 Julius L. A. Schatz, Hartsburg, Mo.
 Moa L. Blustock, Bruchy, N. Y.
 Cook Leo Lubanovski Chicago, Ill.
Privates
 Arthur E. Behrens, Middletown, Conn.
 Anna Binette, Lisbon, Maine.
 William F. Chatterton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Henry J. Hammer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Lydia Flands, Hastings, Minn.
 Lydia Jerome, Ferndale, Termini, Italy.
 Dewey T. Labanty, New Bedford, Mass.
 Ralph A. Lawless, Barre, Vt.
 Robert M. McGuire, Bethel, Tenn.
 Albert Henry Meier, West Bend, Wis.
 Robert A. Morton, Avoca, Pa.
 Fred C. Nagelschmidt, Plattsfield, Mass.
 Olo Napper, Hien, La.
 Cesario Pasquale, South Chicago, Ill.
 Miner Puchart, Sebring, Ohio.
 Antonio Sardetto, Torino, Italy.
 Tie Shaw, Newport, Ark.
 Jimmie P. Shehamey, Binger, Okla.
 Michael J. Sherry, Woburn, Mass.
 Frank Sikorski, New Haven, Conn.
 Gilbert E. Swindell, Fairfield, N. C.
 Joseph Thornton, Glencoe, Ohio.
 Daniel J. Torte, Perigueux Dordogne, France.
 James H. Waugh, Troy, N. Y.
 Christian Weideman, Long Island City, N. Y.
 Francis Winjeeki, New Franken, Wis.
 Arthur Wolfe, Oconto Falls, Wis.
 Arthur Abbott, Rainbow, Conn.
 Lewis E. Armsby, Pittsfield, Mass.
 Ruben U. Babby, Sommerville, Ga.
 Levi Barrington, Charleston, S. C.
 George E. Hartill, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 William E. Bell, Duluth, Minn.
 John Ralph Berry, Waynesburg, Ky.
 Raymond H. Bradley, Donora, Pa.
 Edward Breez, Scotia, N. Y.
 Elmer B. Bowling, Hollwood, Ala.
 John A. Boyce, Toledo, Ohio.
 Nelson Linwood, Flint, Mich.
 Frank Burson, Athens, Ga.
 Calvin Held Hurlbut, Allen, Cumberland Co., Pa.
 James Calms, Monongahela, Pa.
 Austin E. Chabot, Stockton, Calif.
 Charlie M. Churchill, Carson City, Nev.
 Richard C. Clery, Vanzenand, Wash.
 Casper Candelario, Los Angeles, New Mexico.
 Lewis E. Connally, Lower Falls, Mass.
 Edward J. Dowd, Troy, N. Y.
 Roy Dorester Ellis, Allegan, Mich.
 Victor Fornican, Jersey City, N. J.
 Henry L. Foust, Totowa, Wash.
 Patrick Gallagher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Russell Horning, Parish, N. Y.
 John E. Jackson, Meaderville, Mont.
 Paul Jacob, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Robert P. Jones, Rochester, N. Y.
 Louis Kassner, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 John L. Kauffman, Williamsport, Pa.
 Bronko Kaluzewski, New Bedford, Mass.
 Louis Konkou, Iranton, Ohio.
 George Kreines, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Stanley Kules, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Anthony Kurek, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Thomas J. Lac, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Charles Alvin Lanzier, South Boardman, Mich.
 James J. Lawrence, New York, N. Y.
 Arthur Lawrence McDonald, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Floyd E. Miller, Tylerville, Pa.
 Robert Miller, Lima, Ohio.
 Bassano Modigliani, Terrell, Tex.
 Amico Bassi, Italy.
 Frank Oberstar, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Ernest G. Offirin, Chicago, Ill.
 Arthur C. Olson, Shirlane, Ill.
 Trumullino Otero, Jr., Perrin, New Mexico.
 James P. Padgett, Newcastle, Ind.
 Giuseppe Pattiotti, Butifield, N. Y.
 Luther M. Patterson, Homestead, Pa.
 Charles Rehny, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Dominic Rizzi, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 James N. Russ, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Felix Russo, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Albert Salvadore, Seminole, Pa.
 Lloyd Scheetz, Upper Black Eddy, Pa.
 William Schuhle, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 John Aaron Schultz, New York, N. Y.
 Norman C. Singer, Wakefield, Mass.
 Jacob L. Springman, Williamsport, Pa.
 John Steiner, Stapleton, S. J., N. Y.
 Lorenzo Dow Stevens, Pikesville, Ky.
 Henry T. Sweetser, Vanderbilt, Mich.
 Hyman Tishier, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Thomas A. Tolleson, Vinton, Wis.
 Arthur E. Vrandenburg, West Nyack, N. Y.
 Bud Akers, Piteville, Ky.
 George Austin, Woodstock, Ill.
 Sherman E. Beahm, Pasadena, Cal.
 John H. L. Brewer, Slade, Ky.
 Horace Brown, Carlton, Ga.
 Charles E. Bulden, Manhattan, Kas.
 Harry A. Caldwell, Marionville, Mo.
 Ralph Dewer, Leslie, Mich.
 William P. Dickinson, New York, N. Y.
 Harrison J. Conner, Barbours, Wis.
 Leon E. Keillor, Hillsborough, N. H.
 Herbert B. Kendall, Wethersfield, N. H.
 Ralph S. Kendell, Cummert Grove, Kas.
 Andrew Klein, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Jerry Klins, Layndale, Ohio.
 Harry A. Munroe, Lynn, Mass.
 August C. Pahet, Syracuse, N. Y.
 John William Porter, Swanton, Vt.
 Charles Prossman, Portland, Ore.
 Charles E. Prichett, Lodi, Mo.
 Joseph Prout, Detroit, Mich.
 Cody Riggs, Cleves, O.
 Charles Joseph Rogals, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Ben Roten, Bowie, Ariz.
 Adolph W. Schler, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Oliver Radford Schwartz, Vincennes, Ind.
 Frank Sedlacek, Chicago, Ill.
 George L. Toups, Lake Arthur, La.

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Announcement.

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Advertisement

- California Oil -**OIL SURVEY SHOWS DEMAND FAR EXCEEDS PRESENT SUPPLY****USED IMPOUNDED FUNDS FOR CREDIT**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Statistics of the United States Geological Survey and the import figures of the department of commerce show that there is grave nation-wide shortage of oil production, as compared with demand. By means of the utmost economy in use of fuel oil, California has at last brought the consumption and production to an approximate level, but demands for various war necessities are mounting from day to day, and with these the state will find it harder all the time to keep the two even, while thousands of acres of the best oil lands remain tied up by the direct action of the United States government itself.

In the east such is the demand for oil for all purposes that during the first six months of 1918 no less than 16,000,000 barrels were imported. But, despite this, on

July 31, 1918, the stocks on hand east of and including the Rocky Mountains had been reduced during the course of a year by 21,354,653 barrels, or at the rate of 55,349 barrels daily.

Moreover, the demand for oil is growing. During July stocks, outside of California, were drained at the rate of 10,049 barrels daily, and "importations" from Mexico reached the enormous daily average of 167,462 barrels, thus showing that the production of domestic crude in the United States, outside of California, was short of the demand during July by 209,401 barrels daily.

California can make up a small part of the shortage by drawing still further upon her own depleted stocks, but not enough to relieve seriously the conditions. It allows to develop to the utmost the lands now tied up in litigation, and given transportation facilities, California might help out greatly. As it is, this state has barely enough production day by day for the home market's absolute necessities.

For Military Use

Recent prohibition of Sunday driving in the east released for export to military forces in France no less than 500,000 barrels of gasoline.

Oil Director Requa has just authorized this statement. These shipments will figure in the September export figures, not yet available.

August data, however, show gasoline exports to have been greater that month than during the same month last year by 27,400,000 gallons, and greater than July's exports this year by approximately 9,000,000 gallons.

The great offensive in France has called for the use of oil on a far greater scale than before. Great as has been its use in the past, military operations, as compared with now, it was trifling. Never before have so many thousands of tanks been used, never before have the motor transportation facilities been what they are now; or the air service as strong and active as now. Hence the call for more gasoline. Britain last Christmas, the London Petroleum

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BELGIUM UNDER THE GERMAN HEEL

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It was indeed difficult even for that hero which is an element in the phenomenon of spring, "working mysteriously in man as a part of nature, to keep itself alive" in such an atmosphere. It was not only the constant outrage of that sense of justice which lives in most men who have known liberty, but every day brought some concrete instance of injustice or, if not that, of some indecency.

Nothing was too small, too petty, for the official notice of the government of occupation. It had that notion, everywhere the mark of immature development, that every inexact statement, no matter how trivial, must be pursued and hunted down. It spent much time in details and explanations; long, elaborate, sterile discussions were posted on the walls and published in the censored press. "Out d'excuse, s'acuse." When the American newspapers published a story to the effect that a German officer in a Brussels restaurant had objected to my speaking English, and that I had risen with a bow and a flourish handed him my card, precisely, of course, as it would be done in the cinema; the authorities asked me to issue a formal denial and were nonplussed when I declined to do so.

Some such adventure indeed had befallen the American consul at Ghent, and I told them that ministers were sometimes confused with consuls, especially in my country; that in any event it was not worth denying.

and that in four days it would be forgotten in the new interest that would be taken in a later misadventure, and that a denial would only serve to introduce it to all those who had not seen the original.

They found it difficult indeed to regulate the American press; they frequently asked me if something could not be done and could not in the least understand it when I explained to them that our press knew no censorship whatever.

"Freedom," said Count R., one day, with a laugh at the word and a sneer. "It's not our way; and as for democracy—we want none of it."

One of the members of the Rockefeller commission, after returning to America, had reported in an interview that at Dinant the Germans had shot the director or cashier of the Banque Nationale de Belgique, and his two sons, because they refused to open the safe at the bank. The German authorities were very much distressed and reproached me with the inaccuracy of the statement and wished me to have corrected it. I did so, and they proceeded to denounce the relatives—accused in the methodical way, A certain German official summoned a responsible official of the Banque Nationale before him and asked:

"Is it true that the director of the Banque Nationale at Dinant and his two sons were shot by the German soldiers for having refused to open the safe?"

Now, the fact was, as all Belgium knew, M. Wasseige and his two sons had been shot by German soldiers at Dinant for having refused to open the safe, not of a branch of the Banque Nationale, but a branch of the Societe Generale, of which M. Wasseige was cashier; the Banque Nationale had no branch at Dinant, and the official under interrogation began to explain this fact and to say that it was the Director of the branch of the Societe Generale, who with his two sons, had been shot, when the German official interrupted him, refused to accept this response, and said that he was not to reply beside the question (cote de question) but was simply to answer yes or no, the question whether the Director of the Banque Nationale at Dinant and his sons had been killed.

The bank official could only say, of course, that limiting the answer to the question in that form he would have to say no, and the German authorities thereupon sent out this statement to contradict the story that had been established as coming from the Rockefeller commission.

The German censor seemed to read all the letters in the post. The political department complained to me of letter in which the legend had past: it was the most innocent thing imaginable, a request to the Inquiry concerning the health of an old lady. And one day an officer actually brought to me a letter written by clerks in the legation to a man in Liege with the objection that there was a statement in the letter that they could not approve. It was done with apologies, to be sure, but "ce sont les militaires qui l'exigent." ("It is the military who demand it") he explained. The censor for the C. R. B.'s correspondence, Count von—somebody, delivering to Mr. Crosby, the director, a letter which Mr. Crosby's daughter had written to him, from Rome, observed:

"That is a very interesting letter of your daughter; I enjoyed reading it." And to my friend, Mr. Edward Riley, who went to the Pass-Zentrale to reclaim a pocketbook which he had inadvertently left there the day before, and, in asking if it had been found, remarked: "There is a letter in it that I prize," the officer said, politely: "Oh, yes, I know; I read it." Constant Classes.

These were trivialities and amusing, but there were others with more formidable consequences. Thus a young girl, the Countess Helene de Jonghe, who lived across the street from us, a young girl of sixteen with her hair still down her back, a mere "flapper" as the English would say, was walking with some of her young girl companions along the avenue de Regentes des ecuries de mon Roi! ("near the stables of my King"), as she said, with a proud and defiant toss of her head before a court martial a few days later—when she saw two German officers. One of them, the Count M.—the son of an old family, had often been in Brussels and had been a guest in the house of the girl. Seeing him she said to her companions:

"Voulez, encore un peu Prussien!" ("There's a dirty Prussian again!") The officer heard the remark, as doubtless it was intended he should, seized the girl by the arm and took her to the Kommandantur, where she was interrogated and then released. The next day she was again summoned to the Kommandantur; a great affair was made of it, and when she went home from the Kommandantur and related her adventure, the old countess, her grandmother, fanned up and wrote a letter in no gentle terms to the German authorities. When she was ordered to appear, and with her little granddaughter—the countess was seventy-seven, the girl sixteen—she waited before a court martial of I know not how many officers, all in uniform and decorations, and there tried.

"Stand up!" they ordered the old countess. She refused. There was no lawyer to defend them. The young officer was there as an adviser. He stood behind them, as was the custom for accusing witnesses before the court martial, and the old countess reproached him for not facing them. He testified that the girl had called him "un cancan allemand" ("a German pig").

"Voulez, encore un peu Prussien!" said the spirited girl.

The old countess was indeed terrible at the trial. When the German officers arose solemnly, held up their

right hands to take the oath, she laughed in harsh derision.

"Ha, ha!" she said. "Le serment allemand!" ("the German oath!") They were, of course, furious. She continued to taunt them thus throughout the trial. When they asked her her name, she replied: "Je demande de savoir le votre" ("I should like to know yours"), and then said to them:

"Envoyez-Moi votre Blasphème!" etc. ("Send me your Blasphemy!")

One can imagine the scene. A bunch of German officers in uniforms and decorations, and the old countess whose husband had been Minister at Vienna in his time, sitting there taunting them, and the little girl, the countess, so troubled but courageous, and the young nobleman hearing the ancient name much embarrassed by his situation.

Madame Carton de Wiert, who always had all the gossip, had heard that he had not

meant to carry the thing so far; that he had regretted the whole incident and indeed tried to have the Countess and the little girl released, but that Von Bisseling was furious; the German uniform had been insulted, it was necessary to make an example, and if he did not prosecute the business to a conclusion he would be expelled from the officers' club. It was the fetch of militarism; the uniform had been insulted; it was as though an altar had been defiled.

And so when the trial was over the girl was condemned to three months imprisonment in Germany, and her grandmother, the old Countess, to four months.

"C'est monstrueux! C'est intolérable!" ("It is monstrous! It is unthinkable!") exclaimed an old Belgian nobleman, who had once been a friend of the German nobleman. His eyes flashed with indignation. The "affaire" was the talk of all Brussels, and was in the newspapers outside. It threatened indeed to take on even more formidable proportions—for a Belgian nobleman wrote a letter to the Count M., forbidding him ever to salute him again. In his note and declaring that he would be guilty of treason if he did not do so, he would have to admit that his hand would be too old to fight for his country as his sons were doing. He was not too old to say to Count M.—that if he were too cowardly to go down on the firing line and fight, he might do better than to play the spy on little girls and old ladies in Brussels.

The defendant letter was sent by a messenger, and the two countesses, the old and the young, were taken off to Germany. It was supposed that the affair was at an end, but no, nothing was ever at an end. A German officer came to justify the Belgian nobleman that he had committed a grave offense in writing to the late Count M.—the "Ehre Maltes" (staff), he said, had tried the Count to determine whether he had conducted himself as an officer should, and had decided that he had; therefore in criticizing him the Belgian nobleman had reflected on the infallibility, sacredness, or I know not what divine attribute, of the German Staff—and therefore must go to Germany as a prisoner. In the end he did not go, because, I think, though I do not know such things are profound and complex in their mystery—because when it came to the test the rank of the Belgian nobleman was too high for Germans.

Madame Carton de Wiert

Madame Carton de Wiert, the wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, had gone to Antwerp with her husband and the other members of the Government who had been left behind with their children and the servants living in the ministerial residence, when all the other ministries were occupied by Germans. This charming woman with the white hair and the blue eyes in the dark skin was to give an example of the fine courage of which women are capable. She used to go occasionally to see us; in the deep interest she had in social amelioration of all sorts she had visited America; she was fond of it and had much of its spirit; she found to use a phrase of Diderot's, that there a freer air blows over the people, and she had been so impressed with our system of juvenile courts that, with the infinite toll and patience required to incite any new idea anywhere, she has tried to bring up the Lusitania. During all that month of May we had lived under the shadow which the tragedy of the Lusitania had lowered over the civilized portions of mankind, and in the anxiety and the uncertainty it caused us over our own situation.

We lived for days in uncertainty, which no other agony is quite like. We had no news; the German authorities, as always in times of crisis, forbade the entrance of the Dithmarsen papers, the only neutral source of information that we had. The only newspapers published in Brussels were under German censorship and control; I trust that I have made my opinion of them clear, but it there is any doubt, I should like to observe that they were miserable, intellectually empty, and of great social sympathies.

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SUPERINTENDENT TO SUCCEED OLIVER IS CHOSEN

**Rev. H. W. White of Anaheim Comes to Fresno
Dist. of M. E. Church**

**Dr. W. A. Betts Returns
to First Church; Oliver
Goes to Santa Ana**

Dr. John Oliver, who has been superintendent of the Fresno district of the M. E. church, and who retires at the end of the six-year term, according to the discipline of the church, returned last evening from the annual conference, which closed yesterday at Bakersfield, after a week's session. Dr. Oliver was appointed pastor of the First church in Santa Ana. His successor here is H. W. White, a classmate of Dr. Oliver, at the University of Southern California and who was pastor at Anaheim last year. He is a man of large experience in ministerial work, having many important charges. Some of his recent pastorates were at Pomona and Riverside. He has two sons in the Student Army Training class at the University of Southern California and another aged about 4 years. Rev. White and wife will make Fresno their home.

Several changes in the pastorates were necessitated by calls to the army for chaplains. Rev. W. L. Dexter, pastor of Grace M. E. church, Fresno, goes to Hanford, taking the charge left vacant by W. W. Hull called into the army as chaplain. Rev. George A. Warner, who came to the conference five years ago, first in the Santa Barbara district, and later at Lindsay, received a unanimous call to Bakersfield First church, to take the place of Rev. A. L. Baker, who became an army chaplain. H. C. Slater of McFarland called, also as army chaplain, is succeeded by Rev. W. Winebrenner, formerly pastor at Del Rey. J. P. Layton, formerly of Parlier, and who had charge of the Sierra Chautauqua last summer, succeeds Winebrenner at Del Rey. W. T. Powell of Merced, is another who has been called as chaplain. The conference voted to permit the M. E. church of that city to consolidate with the M. E. church South. J. W. Brunner of Lakeside near Hanford is also made an army chaplain.

Other changes of interest here are the following: Harry Ryder, formerly of Parlier, goes to Trinity church, Long Beach; Samuel Hughes, formerly pastor of Grace church, Fresno, is a Y. M. C. A. secretary and is now on his way to France; Rev. Alfred Hughes, his brother, is returned to Santa Barbara, and the conference voted to meet in his new church which will be completed in time for the conference next year; Rev. Frank D. Knight, who was assigned here previous to Rev. Will A. Betts, is returned to Tulare; Rev. Will A. Betts is returned to First church in Fresno; H. G. Kennedy is again pastor of the Normal M. E. church, and Rev. Harley Bally Calven and Roosevelt avenue; G. H. Montague changes from Reedley to Lindsay; Rev. Don Allen, formerly pastor in Fresno churches, is returned to Coalinga; W. L. Miller, from Los Angeles, comes to the Easton church; Rev. Thomas Burden, formerly of Fresno, returns to First church at Tulare; C. E. Bowes, formerly of Easton, goes to Patterson; A. Burge comes from San Diego to Caruthers, and Bert Hamlin, formerly of Caruthers, and Bert Watson comes to Visalia from Ingleswood, and C. D. Hicks of Los Angeles succeeds C. R. Montague at Reedley.

Rev. Vernon M. McCombs, who has charge of the Portuguese and Spanish work in this conference, is given charge of the work on the entire coast.

Fresno District

H. W. White, district superintendent, Fresno.
Alpaugh E. H. Bernhart
Armonia and Island H. B. McFarland
Atwater and Winton J. M. Richland
Bakersfield
Bessie Memorial J. H. Hodges
First church G. A. Warner
Thompson Memorial J. N. Munden
Big Pine Arthur Chalfant
Sloshon L. H. Sanborn
Caruthers A. A. Burge
Castro circuit—to be supplied
Conflinga Dan A. Allen
Corcoran H. B. Salisbury
Cutter and Exeter C. E. Delamater
Delano S. E. Winebrenner
Del Rey J. P. Layton
Dinuba J. E. Houigata
Earlimart C. T. Maxwell
Fairview R. O. Price
Farmersville circuit C. A. Whipple
Fresno—
Calif-Roosevelt Ave. Harvey Bailey

Easton, R. R. "F." W. L. Miller
First church Will A. Betts
Grace E. E. Marshall
Normal and Clovis H. G. Kennedy
Rollinda circuit W. L. Jones
Fowler (colored) D. P. Shinn
Goshen and Delta View—to be supplied
Grangeville R. E. Nunn
Hanford W. L. Dexter
Hanford, Tulare, Ingomar (Portuguese) Joe L. Travares
Independence J. L. Muchmore
Ingomar J. L. Ridgeway
Irwin and Stevenson Edgar Hatch
Kernville circuit J. W. Springer
Kings River, R. R. D. Hanford F. P. Morgan

Lakeside J. W. Brunner
Lancaster C. W. Green
Laton and Hardwick J. H. Engle
Lebec H. C. Taylor
Lindero C. R. Montague
Lindsay F. H. Howlett
Littlerston Madeline Earl Ford
Madiso C. W. Roberts
McFarland Earl Ford
Merced S. M. Cheek
Newman W. A. Jennings
Oakdale—to be supplied
Palmdale—to be supplied
Parlier M. S. McGee
Patterson C. E. Bowers
Poplar E. G. Jann
Porterville C. T. Harrison
Raisin City R. O. Price
Randburg and Atolia—to be supplied
Reedley C. D. Hicks
Riverbend—to be supplied
Sanger L. A. Rice
Selma S. J. McConnell
Sierra Chautauqua—to be supplied
Springville and Globe—to be supplied
Strathmore—to be supplied
Sultana G. W. Bruce
Taft Don G. Ford
Tehachapi and Mojave—to be supplied
Tulare Thomas Burden
Visalia F. G. Watson
Wasco W. E. Malan
Waukera and Buena Vista J. S. Walton
Woodlake—to be supplied

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fall an easy prey.

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HARRY COFFEE
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CENTRAL CALIFORNIA NEWS

CONDENM MURDERER TO PAY DEATH PENALTY

Thomas Bellon, Who
Killed Mother-in-Law
at Merced to Hang

Committed Crime While
His Victim Slept; Tried
to Kill His Wife

MERED, Oct. 7.—Thomas Bellon of Dinuba, murderer of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Molano, whom he killed by slaching her throat with a razor, after first cutting the throat of his wife, was sentenced to hang for the crime, the penalty being pronounced by Judge E. N. Rector. Tomorrow morning the prisoner will be taken to the state prison at San Quentin by Sheriff T. A. Mack.

Bellon pleaded guilty to the murder charge, admitted it, and the judge at that time established the crime as murder in the first degree and set the time for sentence for 10 o'clock this morning.

Evidence was introduced this morning for the satisfaction of the court in clearing a point raised by Bellon's statement last Thursday that he did not intend to kill his mother-in-law, and that the razor gash was inflicted when he struck her, not because she was approaching him, but because she was approaching him with a gun. The evidence introduced today contradicted the contention of non-intent. The witnesses were Jennie Molano, daughter of the murdered woman; Thomas Falco, son-in-law of Mrs. Molano; and C. Molano, husband of the slave woman.

Jennie Molano testified that when she and others called at the jail on the night of Bellon's capture, where they asked to see Bellon, he told them he was innocent, and when answered that there were dead, said, "Well, I wish all they were dead" and that he said further, "Let them hang me—I don't care." This testimony was corroborated by Falco. C. Molano then took the stand and testified that his wife did not have a gun in her hand at all, thereby contradicting Bellon's statement that he struck at the woman because she came toward him with a gun.

This man's testimony, coupled with the previous evidence that Bellon had sold his mother-in-law had instigated his wife's alleged actions against him in having him arrested and in threatening to have him sent to war, was significant to the court in establishing the fact of premeditation necessary to make the crime murder in the first degree.

Attorney Terry W. Wilson, counsel for the murderer, moved the withdrawal of the defendant's plea of guilty when informed that evidence was to be introduced and asked for a jury, but the judge denied the motion. At the conclusion of the sentence the attorney gave a formal notice of appeal to the supreme court.

Bellon sat in court in a subdued, calm state throughout the case this morning, and when standing to receive the pronouncement of the death sentence he was white and his voice was tremulous, any slackening of the remorseless conduct which has marked his attitude since the time of his capture on the evening of September 25. When taken back to his cell in the county jail, there to wait until his journey tomorrow to keep his trust with death, Bellon asked the sheriff if he had to go to court again, and when told no, that he was under sentence to hang, walked wearily into his cell, where the iron doors were closed and locked.

There were about 100 spectators in the court room when the death sentence was pronounced.

RANCHERS WORK TO SAVE FRUIT

PARLIER, Oct. 7.—Ranchers are very busy trying to save crops. Thursday and Friday of last week many ranchers were busy unstacking and turning trays, and everything was done that could be done to help the situation. Boys from the grammar school were encouraged to leave school and turn trays. Saturday was again cloudy and all business houses closed and the employees went out in the vineyards to stack trays. There has been considerable damage done to crops though a very few have been a complete loss. The damage to the quality has been great, however. The storm and gloomy outlook has delayed the load drive, but the ranchers as a rule are game and American and intend to overtake the situation.

Thursday night a second Y. M. C. A. group will be organized under the leadership of Professor Brown. This will be a group for high school boys. Mr. Elmer, the county secretary, will be present. This will make two groups for Parlier.

Friday night Mr. Harvey will entertain his Sunday school class at his home.

In the absence of Rev. Ryer, who is attending the M. E. conference in Bakersfield, Rev. Saito attends the congregation Sunday morning.

Emery Hughes left last week for Redlands, where he will enter a military training school.

Outfit Trabue, working in the shipyards at Alameda, Dr. J. A. McElroy left last week for Camp Keay to join the medical corps. He holds a first lieutenant's commission. His family will remain in Parlier.

Harry Six has successfully passed the examinations at San Pedro and is now in the officers' training class.

Miss Alberta Johnson, daughter of Mrs. G. J. Johnson, has arrived safely in France. She is a Red Cross nurse.

RAINS RAISE KINGS RIVER

PIEDRA, Oct. 7.—Due to the recent heavy rains in the high mountains the Kings river is now registering 11 feet, six inches, a rise of over seven feet in the past few days.

H. A. Quinn left Wednesday for Los Angeles by automobile, intending to return the latter part of this week with his family, and will again make their home here.

N. J. Gannon and family, and John Steigh and wife, were Fresno visitors on Thursday.

S. D. Demarest shipped a carload of high grade chrome ore east this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stierhart were in Fresno business this week.

Leopold Elveng and Walter Winters returned from Kings River Canyon this week, where they have been looking after their cattle.

M. Bellon and W. H. Wurzman of the D. & B. and W. mine were in Fresno on business this week.

ITCHING SCALP

Stop upon one application of Smith's Sanduff Pomade; 8 to 8 remove all sanduff. At all drugists and Smith Bros. Drug Store.

Advertisement

FATALITY RESULTS FROM INFLUENZA IN HOME AT WATERFORD

MODESTO, Oct. 7.—Albert E. Felker, aged 19 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Felker, the first victim of Spanish influenza in Stanislaus county, was buried today. Death occurred last night following an illness of one week. The Felkers came from New Orleans and Waterford six weeks ago. Two soldiers on the train on which they rode were suffering from influenza, their family was isolated and quarantined by health officials. Another son, two years older, is ill with influenza. Young Felker had expected to be drafted into the army.

MERED, Oct. 7.—Spanish influenza has made its appearance in Riverbank. In most instances it is of mild form with the exception of two very severe cases, that of Mrs. Glen Merrithew and J. W. Jones, both of the same residence. Mr. Jones recovered last week from Kansas and believes he contracted it on the train as there were two coach loads of soldiers there who were ill on the train. The cases here are being isolated as far as they develop.

FARMERS TO RAISE ADDITIONAL SHEEP

MODESTO, Oct. 7.—Farmers of Stanislaus county received four cartloads of sheep from Elks creek, Sacramento county, Saturday, purchased by Prof. R. G. Miller of the animal husbandry division of the state university. One carload went to eighteen farmers at Patterson, another to ten in Modesto, and two to Turlock for turlock farmers. The sheep are being purchased through the farm bureau in the Liberty Flock drive started by the government some months ago. Farm Adviser A. A. Jungerman has pledged to date from 43 farmers to keep an additional flock of sheep, the total being 2,391 sheep. It is estimated that the additional sheep pledged in Stanislaus county will clothe 150 soldiers aside from the rations to be supplied the markets. Three more cartloads will be sent later to farmers at Hughson, Patterson and Modesto, and Mr. Jungerman expects to have a flock for the High School Agricultural club of which he is in charge.

POWELL, Oct. 7.—The grammar school auditorium was filled with men, women and school children at noon today to hear Governor William D. Stephens speak on the war and the Liberty loan. He emphasized the fact that as governor of California and representative of the people of this state he would uphold the general opinion that only an unconditional surrender of the militarists of Germany would be considered, and that no peace proposals would be made until Germany was completely defeated. He also said that requires the end of Berlin by the Allied army.

The world is against Germany for her treatment of women and children and nothing will be satisfactory but to impress upon Germany that the civilized nations will not endure such treatment, and she must be made to feel the greatness of her crime toward humanity. Germany must be made to make reparations and restitution to the devastated countries of France, Belgium and Serbia. H. W. Wrightson introduced the Governor.

Will Speak at Merced.

MERED, Oct. 7.—Governor W. D. Stephens will address a Liberty bond audience here tomorrow afternoon in the Elite theater. Arrangements are in the hands of H. K. Landrum, chairman of the speaker's committee of the liberty loan campaign. At noon the Governor will be the guest at a luncheon given by the Booster Club.

Coalinga Meeting

COALINGA, Oct. 7.—Governor W. D. Stephens gave an address this evening at the Liberty theater at 9 o'clock. He was introduced by H. P. Goldwin, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who with many prominent citizens and the Coalinga Home Guards occupied a place on the platform. The governor spoke briefly of his trip through the state and said he had learned since coming here that it was useless to speak in the vicinity of this meeting in regard to increasing Liberty bonds as the district was nearly over the top already. He dwelt at length upon the war being our war, and urged every man and woman who could not fight over there to lend the government their money over there, money which the government will give back with interest after the war.

David Foreman, the third son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Foreman, enlisted in the service of the U.S. Marine Corps at Fresno recently and is awaiting orders from Washington now to report for duty.

Miss Zola Finch left for Fresno the first of the week to enter Heads business college.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seiter and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Eocene attended the Fresno fair Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Pogue of Exeter and Mrs. R. B. Montgomery and daughters, Florence and Dorothy, were Fresno visitors Saturday.

A. H. Baldwin recently returned from the East where he spent the summer months. Just before returning he visited Edgar Foreman, who is attending the aviation school at Camp John Wise, Texas.

Word has been received that F. Foreman, Jr., who has been stationed at Camp Harrison, Ind., for several weeks, was to call for overseas duty shortly and is possibly now on the water.

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The theater was well filled, about 200 being present. The governor landed hero at 8 o'clock and took a trip through the oil fields. He spent the night in this city and will return to Fresno in the morning.

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Orval Overall left Saturday for Los Angeles for a short trip.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Ginner are spending a two weeks' vacation in San Francisco.

J. E. Pogue and daughter visited Mrs. Pogue in Tulare Saturday.

P. N. West returned Saturday from a month's vacation spent in San Francisco.

EIGHTEEN PASS
PHYSICAL TESTS

VISALIA, Oct. 7.—Thus far eighteen registrants of the September 12, 1918, class, 16 years old, have passed the required tests and have become eligible to enter into the army training corps in the various colleges of the state, according to an announcement from the local draft board. Of these eighteen whose papers have passed through the local office from the first Tulare county district seven have been issued to Tulare city. The board has knowledge of at least ten more whose papers have not yet come to the board here for action and sanction.

PLAN LIBERTY
RALLY AT LATON

LATON, Oct. 7.—A Liberty loan rally has been arranged for tomorrow evening at the high school auditorium. The Liberty Glee Club will be present and an interesting program has been prepared. An address will be made by Gen. Drenth.

PLEADS GUILTY TO ASSAULT

BANFORD, Oct. 7.—On the eve of the opening of his trial this morning on a charge of assaulting and striking Bert De Jong, a fellow workman, with a sled hammer, Hugo Kressling today changed his plea of not guilty to guilty to simple assault, and on this plea in the modified charge he was fined \$250. He was given the alternative of passing a day in jail for one \$2 of the fine, but paid the fine and secured his liberty. The man is said to have fallen sick over the amount of work each was doing on a ram in New Hardwick, where both were employed.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 6.—Five night completely destroyed the charlottesville chemical plant at Fairmont, entailing a loss of \$40,000. The plant had been operated by the government for several months.

ITCHING SCALP

Stop upon one application of Smith's Sanduff Pomade; 8 to 8 remove all sanduff. At all drugists and Smith Bros. Drug Store.

Advertisement

ASSESSOR'S WIDOW TO FILL VACANCY

MERED, Oct. 7.—The county supervisors today appointed Mrs. A. G. Clough as county assessor to fill the unexpired term of her husband, who died last Monday after a tenure of nearly twenty years. County Supervisor T. H. Scandrett today announced his candidacy for the assessor's office at the November election. W. E. Bunker, member of the county exemption board, who announced himself candidate for assessor Saturday, withdrew today in favor of Scandrett. As Clough had no opposition candidate, the assessor will have to be elected by the "write in" method.

CHARLES MAINWARING
CLOVIS BOY Graduate Aviator, Who
Has Been Commissioned Lieutenant

CLOVIS, Oct. 7.—Charles Mainwaring, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Mainwaring, who recently graduated from the aviation school at Fort Worth, Texas, has been commissioned a second lieutenant. A brother, Robert Mainwaring, is soon to enter the army in the new draft, and another member of the family, Sydney Gardner, is now at the front in France.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND
MARRIAGES IN THE
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

LICENSED TO WED
KOMMERS-CONDON — In Visalia—Oscar A. Kimmers, 36, of Taft, and Alice Francis Condon, 24, of Corcoran.

LOGGERS-WEDDING — In Visalia—Franklin E. Loges, 27, and Gertrude E. Wedde, 20, of Dimby.

BURNS ARE FATAL
TO LAGUNA WOMAN

HARDWICK, Oct. 7.—The funeral of Mrs. E. A. Pyle, who died from burns sustained while burning weeds near her home in the Laguna district Thursday afternoon, was held from the chapel of the People's Understanding association, Saturday afternoon in Hollister, and was attended by a large concourse of friends. Rev. Hollister of the United Brethren church, officiated.

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DAVID FOREMAN, the third son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Foreman, enlisted in the service of the U.S. Marine Corps at Fresno recently and is awaiting orders from Washington now to report for duty.

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RAISIN CROP LARGE SPITE OF HEAVY RAIN LOSSES

ssociation Statement to
owers Asks That They
ave All They Can

ry Effort Being Made
ure Damaged Crops;
Dry Days Needed

California Associated Raisin
any yesterday mailed a state-
to the growers, expressing the
that the improving weather may
in the growers to save nearly as
y raisins as they have in normal
years. The growers are asked to
all they can.

T. A. Seymour writes:

It is impossible to estimate the ex-
ent of the damage, but it was hoped
at with clearing skies and drying
days it would not be so great as at
feared. Without any intention of
attempting to minimize the gravity of
the situation, we ask the growers to
ear in mind that even though they
use a portion of the crop, the re-
mainder will be nearly what a normal
crop amounts to, because of the very
heavy damage produced.

"Don't get discouraged. We ask that
all growers keep a stiff upper lip, and
even where it seems apparent that the
raisins are ruined, to make every ef-
fort to cure them. If those crops that
are worst damaged cannot be made
into merchantable raisins, they are at
least good for hog or stock feed, and
the remuneration resulting from this
method of disposal will more than
make up for the expense of handling.

"Apparently some crops have been
destroyed, so far as making raisins
are concerned, but in many cases it
will be found that crops whose pres-
ent appearance seems quite hopeless
now will make raisins for some pur-
pose, and that the loss will be lighter
than now seems inevitable."

"Growers are asked to work un-
ceasingly and to leave nothing undone
that will assist in saving the crop."

Boys Great Help.

Nearly 100 boys were sent out from
high school yesterday through the
Valley Fruit Growers' Association to
help turn trays. The California Peach
Commission is continuing to help with
this.

Richard Schmidt of the high school
faculty has placed lye and sulphur
processed raisins on display at the
association offices. In general, the
main treatment is the drying, as good
weather will destroy the moulds. A
number of artificial driers are being
built.

BARBOUR BEGINS TOUR OF DISTRICT

H. E. Barbour, Republican candidate
for congress in the seventh district,
began a tour of the seven counties of
the district yesterday in the interests
of his campaign. He expects to be
away about a week. Barbour does not
expect to do a great deal of speaking
on the trip, but is rather making it a
get acquainted visit in all the towns
he expects to visit.

He visited in Visalia and other Tu-
lare county towns yesterday and was
told by friends that the outlook there
was very promising. He expects to be
in Bakersfield today and will also
visit other towns in Kern county be-
fore turning north.

BACK FROM CONFERENCE.

Miss Mayme Schaeffer, dean of women,
at the Fresno state normal school,
returned yesterday from a conference of
state educators held in San Francisco,
to take steps to promote interest in
education of a useful nature among
the university women of the state.
President Ray Lyman Wilber of Stan-
ford university gave the principal ad-
dress, and called on the women at the
head of educational institutions to di-
rect the education of students along
lines of definite service to the nation.

Miss Schaeffer said that the points
insisted upon by Dr. Wilber were that
college education would have to be re-
valued, and that the mere culture of
the individual should not be made the
only object of higher education, but
that education should be regarded as
having social functions.

"America's Answer"
U. S. Government War Film
Comes to the Liberty
SUN., MON., TUES.

Pig Club Boy
Clears Up \$200;
to Join Aviators

HUNDREDS DRILL AT AUDITORIUM FOR WAR PRACTICE

Squads of Recruits Fall
in Line With Parade
of Drafted Men

Council of Defense Head
Is Private; Lindsay
Gives Address

Nearly 100 draft men joined the
Monday night military training class
at the Auditorium rally last night.
There was a total of about 500 men
in line, including about fifteen men
who will leave today for training
camp. A contingent of ten Culligans
going to war, took their first lesson in
drill last night. Nearly two hours of
exercises in marching, facing and
squadron of the squad were given, and
the men were ready for more.

As the parade containing 200 men
and a dozen officers left Army Hall
to march through the business streets,
crowds lined the walks, attracted by
the marching men with the Eagles
drum corps at their head. At almost
every corner, recruits fell in singly
by squads, and there were 264 men
in line when the parade entered the
Auditorium. Others joined the ranks
there. Men and women watched from
the balconies.

A stirring address by Carl E. Lindsay
preceded intensive drill.

He was introduced by P. A. Roman,
district chairman of the Council of
Defense, who fell out of the ranks to
take the platform.

The Highest Honor.

"It is greater to be an American
citizen than to be a king, and to be
an American soldier of liberty is the
world's highest honor," said Lindsay.

"Soldiers of the Republic, for such you
are or will become, the Kaiser can
not do his doom written in crimson on
the battle clouds of Belgium and
France. It is an honor to be called by
our country to fight; and the man who
will not gladly respond is unworthy."

"We have got 2,000,000 men across
and have proved that the Kaiser is a
liar. We will give him no peace until
he begs for mercy."

To Do Grass-Country.

Major Ed Jones announced that
plans were perfected for a cross
country march at 9 o'clock Sunday
morning. Nearly every man present
volunteered to be at the Army on
time to be at the Army on time.

Lieutenant Detoy took charge of the
men and put them through the drill.

He was assisted by Major Jones, and
Sergeants E. J. Crawford, C. J. Mc-
Carthy, William H. McKinnon, Fenerty
Hopkins, McClung, A. D. Strong, L. A.
Downin and others.

Drills will be conducted at the
Army tonight and tomorrow night by
Lieutenant Detoy, and Thursday night
by Major Jones. Friday night those
wishing credits may drill with the
Home Guards under Major Jones.

Active drill will begin at Clovis ton-
ight. The men of that region will
meet at the First National bank and
will drill at the Jumper company
warehouse. Gordon B. Laing, Fred
Hansen and Walter Reyburn are in
charge of arrangements. Fresno of
ficers may attend the drill.

Y. M. DELEGATES TO GO TO CONFERENCE

Y. M. SECRETARIES HOLD CONFERENCE

Discussion on the work of the Y.
M. C. A. took place at an all-day
conference of the county secretaries of
the northern section of the state held
in the Fresno Y. M. C. A. building yes-
terday. The formation of boys' clubs
and clubs for Bible study formed part
of the business before the conference.

Resolutions recommending more uni-
formity in the work of the association
throughout the various counties were
carried, and the program of work for
the year was outlined.

The delegates present were: W. A.
Smith, Colusa county secretary; A.
H. Maxwell, Stanislaus county secre-
tary; V. B. Brown, Fresno county
secretary; Earl Lester, Tulare county
secretary; L. B. Schaeffer, Kings
county secretary; W. D. McElroy, state
secretary; secretary; Nel Locke,
Stanislaus county secretary; and Ralph
Cole, state boys' work secretary.

The topics discussed included "En-
listing and Training Leaders," "Organiza-
tion of Groups," "Spiritual Leadership in
Finance," "Spiritual Leadership of
Secretary," "State-wide Efficiency
Test," "Point System," "Older Boys'
Conferences; Their Place and Value,"
"Methods of Developing Contributors,"
"Daily Bible Study for Leaders and
Committee Members," "Clean Life
Exhibit," "Phanace Campaign," "Sum-
mer Camps, Hikes," and a general
contribution from the members of the
conference on "The Thing in the
Work That Has Meant Most to Me."

Lunch was served at noon, and the
conference concluded at 4 p.m.

**W. D. WALLIS MADE
FIRST LIEUTENANT**

News has been received here that
Wilson D. Wallis has been advanced
from the rank of second, to that of
first Lieutenant in the sanitary corps
of the U. S. army.

Lieutenant Wallis is a member of
the history department of the Fresno
High School and is leave of absence for the
duration of the war.

His work is anthropometric and he
is stationed in Washington, D. C., in
the office of the surgeon general.

Y. W. COMMITTEE TO MEET.

The traveler's aid committee of the
Y. W. C. A. will meet tomorrow after-
noon at 2:30 o'clock at the Association
building. The home and finance
committees will meet Friday morning,
the first at 9:30 and the latter at 10.

POLICY OF MALE CHORUS DECIDED

Fourty men were present at the re-
hearsal of the Fresno Male Chorus last
night at the Parker Lecture Club, and
R. Vianello, bass, and Chester E.
Stewart, tenor, were voted into
the organization.

Two hundred and fifty names have
been secured for associate membership.
It was announced that tickets
would be available for distribution for
the concert next week.

Wahlberg stated last night that it was
hoped to give the first concert in Octo-
ber at the First Christian church.

The chorus went on record as being
willing to do what it could for patriotic
work, and will give free concerts and
appear publicly in the county as well
as the city about ten times.

The club is lending its support to the
Liberty loan.

It was decided to meet regularly at
the Parker Lecture Club building, and
also to spend a portion of the time for
social purposes.

NURSING CLASSES TO START.

The first aid class of the V. W. C.
A. will be directed by Dr. W. A. Schotz
and held this year, and is expected to
begin during the early part of the
week. Twenty members are desired for
class, and any woman or girl interested
in the work are urged to sign up
immediately.

There will also be a class in hygiene
and home care of the sick, the teacher
for which will be chosen soon by Miss
Lillian White, Pacific Coast director.

ROEDING W. C. T. U. TO MEET.

The Roeding W. C. T. U. will hold
the first meeting of the season Wednes-
day afternoon at 2:30 at the home
of Mrs. Ray Carter on Clinton
avenue. All members are urged to be
present, as delegates will be elected for
the state meeting which convenes in
Fresno, October 22-26 at the First
Christian church.

BOWLES R. C. TO MEET.

Bowles auxiliary of the Red Cross
will meet at the church tomorrow af-
ternoon, October 8, at 3:30 o'clock.
Election of officers for the ensuing
year will take place and other im-
portant business will be transacted.
Every member is requested to be
present.

The A. E. F. To The President

"If the folks back home fall short on the
balance you need, Mr. President, call on us for the
balance. We like our pay—but if we have to,
we can go without it."

Tours for victory.

—A. E. F.

France, Sept. 7, 1918.

**Is Your Patriotism
Equal to This?**

**The Farmers National
Bank Of Fresno**

**Will Help You Sub-
scribe to the 4th
Liberty Loan**

Used Clothes for Belgians Shipped in Furniture Car.

Fresno county went over the top
nicely on the third "used clothing"
drive for the Belgians and the several
ladies of the local Belgian relief com-
mittee may now have a sigh of relief
from their two weeks' labor in
recycling and preparing for shipment.

A large furniture car load was
started on its journey yesterday by
the local Red Cross chapter, the
usual box car not being large enough
to carry Fresno county's contribution.

Many towns in the county and
patriotic citizens living throughout the
county were liberal in their donations.

R. L. Bettis, who has looked after

the boxing and shipping in each of

the three drives for the local chapter,

said that in each of the two former

drives Fresno had sent about one

thousandth part of the requirements

from the United States while this

time more than twice the quantity

was sent, yesterday's shipment being

about one-hundredth of the total

requirements.

The quality sent is excellent,

many ladies having sent newly made

articles of great value and usage.

As the parade containing 200 men

and a dozen officers left Army Hall

to march through the business streets,

crowds lined the walks, attracted by

the marching men with the Eagles

drum corps at their head. At almost

every corner, recruits fell in singly

by squads, and there were 264 men

in line when the parade entered the

Auditorium. Others joined the ranks

there. Men and women watched from

the balconies.

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and a dozen officers left Army Hall

to march through the business streets,

crowds lined the walks, attracted by

the marching men with the Eagles

drum corps at their head. At almost

every corner, recruits fell in singly

by squads, and there were 264 men

in line when the parade entered the